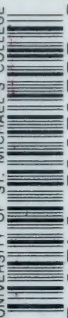


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Hughes' School Series.

A

GUIDE TO WELSH

PART I.

BY

THOMAS JONES, M.A.,

REVISED THROUGHOUT

BY

J. LIAS DAVIES.

**"Mae hen iaith y Cymro
Mor fyw ag erioed."**

WREXHAM: HUGHES AND SON.



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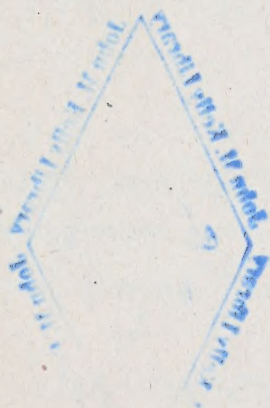
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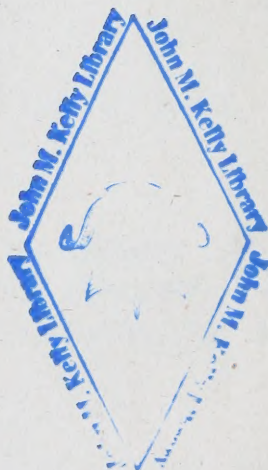
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A
GUIDE TO WELSH

PART I.


BY
THOMAS JONES, M.A.,
TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

NEW EDITION, REVISED THROUGHOUT

BY
J. LIAS DAVIES,
WELSH MASTER, COUNTY SCHOOL, TOWYN.



WREXHAM: HUGHES & SON, PUBLISHERS.



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PREFACE.

The Publishers have done well to entrust the revision of the late Thomas Jones's admirable "Guide to Welsh," undoubtedly the clearest, easiest and simplest of all introductions to the study and use of the language, to the competent hands of my old college-friend, the Rev. J. Lias Davies, who possesses a rare combination of the qualifications necessary for the work. For he is a true lover and diligent student of the language and literature of Wales, a correct speaker and writer of his native idiom, and a keen but critical disciple and colleague of those scholars who have striven to restore to the Welsh of to-day the accuracy and precision of the classical standards in orthography, vocabulary, accidence and syntax. He is, besides, an experienced and successful teacher of Welsh, whose enthusiasm, lucidity and taste have deeply influenced his pupils.

They, therefore, who follow the guidance of this book, will be taught by one who is in the fullest sense apt to teach. The rules are so plainly stated, and the exercises so wisely graduated, that even those who are as yet strangers to Welsh may make rapid progress, and soon become unconscious of the rules in their instinctive application of them. At the same time those who, whether children or adults, are now for the first time systematically learning to speak and write their mother-tongue, will speedily acquire the correctness that will give charm to their speech.

and which, alas ! is still too rare, both in the pulpit and in the press. Even the initial mutations, over which so many Welsh-speaking persons, young and old, painfully stumble when they attempt to write Welsh, will become a source of delight, even to strangers, when the rules here given have been intelligently taught, and the exercises and reading selections properly analysed, and, as far as may be practicable, committed to memory.

JOHN YOUNG EVANS.

Aberystwyth.

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THE WELSH ALPHABET.

CHARACTERS.	NAMES OF LETTERS, IN ENGLISH SOUNDS.
A a	<i>ah</i> , as in <i>are</i> .
B b	<i>be</i> , as in English.
C c	<i>eck</i> , as in <i>echo</i> .
CH ch	<i>ech</i> , no similar sound in English.
D d	<i>de</i> , as in English.
Dd dd	<i>eth</i> , as in <i>tether</i> .
E e	<i>a</i> , as in <i>able</i> .
F f	<i>ev</i> , as in <i>ever</i> .
Ff ff	<i>eff</i> , as in <i>effort</i> .
G g	<i>eg</i> , as in <i>leg</i> .
Ng ng	<i>eng</i> , as in <i>length</i> .
H h	<i>he</i> , as in English <i>he</i> .
I i	<i>ee</i> , as in <i>eel</i> .
L l	<i>el</i> , as in English.

CHARACTERS.	NAMES OF LETTERS IN ENGLISH SOUNDS.	
LL ll	<i>ell</i> , no similar sound in English.	
M m	<i>em</i> , as in English.	
N n	<i>en</i> , as in English.	
O o	<i>o</i> , as in English tone, or more correctly as in North English <i>so</i> .	
P p	<i>pe</i> , as in English.	
PH ph	<i>phee</i> , as in <i>Philip</i> .	
R r	<i>err</i> , as in <i>error</i> .	
RH rh	<i>rhee</i> , r + aspirate.	
S s	<i>ess</i> , as in English.	
T t	<i>te</i> , as in English.	
TH th	<i>eth</i> , as in <i>Ethel</i> .	
U u	<i>ee</i> , pronounced with unrounded lips.	
W w	<i>oo</i> , as in <i>ooze</i> .	
Y y	<i>u</i> , as in <i>curl</i> .	

1. There are no silent letters in Welsh.
2. Every sound-symbol or letter in every word must be sounded.
3. No letter has more than one sound assigned to it, except *y*, which has two sounds.
4. Care should be taken to get beginners to pronounce properly *ch*, *ll*, and *u*.

I.—THE VOWELS.

The Welsh vowels, seven in number, are :—*a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *w*, *y*. Each of the vowels has two sounds, a long sound and a short sound.

In English long vowels are often sounded as if they were diphthongs (combinations of two vowel-sounds which are run together in pronunciation). This is never done in Welsh.

Compare *o* in English *tone* with *o* in Welsh *môr*. The former is a diphthongal sound, while the latter is a simple one.

A. When **a** is long, it is pronounced like *a* in *calm*, *far*, *father* ; when short, something like *a* in *mamma*, *pat*.

LONG.	SHORT.
TAD, father.	MAM, mother.
TÂN, fire.	TAN, under.
CAD, battle.	GWAR, neck.

In Welsh, **a** is never sounded like the English *a* in *same*, *ball*, *Thames*.

E. When *e* is long, it is pronounced something like *a* in *name* and *came* ; when short, like *e* in *fell*, *den*.

LONG.	SHORT.
GWÊN, smile.	PEN, head.
MÊL, honey.	FEL, like.
LLE, place.	PREN, tree.

In Welsh *e* is never sounded like *e* in *meet*.

I. When *i* is long, it is pronounced like *ee* in *sweet*, or *i* in *machine* ; when short like *i* in North English *sing*.

LONG.	SHORT.
PIG, beak.	DIM, nothing.
MIN, brink, edge.	NID, not.
CI, dog.	PRIN, scarce.

In Welsh *i* is never sounded like *i* in *fine*.

O. When *o* is long, it is sounded like *o* in North of England *go*, *hope* ; when short, like *o* in *hot* and *not*.

LONG.	SHORT.
NOS, night.	FFON, stick.
TÔN, tune.	TON, wave.
MÔR, sea.	OND, but.

In Welsh *o* is never sounded like *o* in *dove*, *move*.

U. This is a very difficult sound. The *u* sound resembles that of the French *u*, which is an *i* sounded with rounded lips. But, while the French *u* is pronounced with rounded lips, the Welsh *u* is pronounced

further back, and with unrounded lips. The sound can be learnt only from people who speak good Welsh.

LONG.	SHORT.
MUD, dumb.	PUNT, a pound (money).
SUR, sour.	PUMP, five.
DU, black.	DOLUR, pain.

In Welsh **u** is never sounded like *u* in *but*, *bush*, *bury*.

W. When long, **w** is sounded like *oo* in *boot* ; when short, like *oo* in *foot*.

LONG.	SHORT.
CŴN, dogs.	CWM, valley.
MWG, smoke.	HWN, this.
CWD, bag.	GWN, I know.

Y. Y stands for two different sounds :—

(a) **The obscure sound of Y.**—When it is long, it is sounded like *u* in *furze*, or *y* in *myrrh* ; when short, it is sounded like *u* in *run*, or *o* in *done*.

LONG.	SHORT.
y, letter of the alphabet.	YN, in.
CYHOEDD, public.	CYMAR, partner.

(b) **The clear sound of Y.**—This sound is exactly the same as the sound of the Welsh *u*, examples of the pronunciation of which have already been given.

LONG.	SHORT.
NYTH, nest.	CYN, before.
DYN, man.	HYN, this.
BYS, finger.	BRYN, hill.

Y has the *u* sound :—

1. In words of one syllable, *e.g.*, *dyn*, *man* ; *bryn*, *hill*. But *y*, *yr*, *the* ; *fy*, *my* ; *dy*, *thy*, have the obscure sound.

2. In the last syllable of a word of two or more syllables, *e.g.*, *estyn*, *to reach* ; *sefyll*, *to stand*.

3. When the *y* is followed by a vowel, *e.g.*, *hyawdl*, *eloquent* ; *tyaid*, *houseful*.

4. In words that have the prefix *cyd*, *e.g.*, *cydgenedl*, *own nation* ; *cydgyfarfod*, *to meet together*.

In Welsh **y** is never sounded like *y* in *sky*.

Notes.

1. In South Wales and parts of Montgomeryshire and Merionethshire, *u* and *y* are sounded as *i*.

2. *U* has the *i* sound in some words, *e.g.*, *ugain*, *twenty* ; *unig*, *only* ; *bugail*, *shepherd* ; *cuddio*, *to cover* ; *turio*, *to root up* ; *hulio*, *to cover* ; *lluchio*, *to throw* ; *duwiol*, *godly* ; *barrug*, *hoar-frost* ; *esgus*, *excuse*.

3. *Y* has the *i* sound in some words, *e.g.*, *cyllyll*, *knives* ; *cesyg*, *mares* ; *gwreiddyn*, *root* ; *dibyn*, *precipice* ; *llinyn*, *string* ; *disgyn*, *to descend* ; *distryw*, *destruction* ; *meddyg*, *physician* ; *disgybl*, *disciple* ; *llewyg*, *swoon* ; *heddyw*, *to-day* ; *dilyw*, *deluge*.

II.—THE DIPHTHONGS.

A *diphthong* is produced by blending or combining two vowel sounds so as to form one syllable. The sounds of its separate vowels must be pronounced in quick succession.

We have the following diphthongs in Welsh :—*ae, ai, au, aw, ei, eu, ew, ey, iw, oe, oi, ou, ow, uw, wy, yw.*

AE=A + E, the sound of *ah-eh* pronounced quickly ; or A + U in North Wales, the sound of *ah-u* pronounced quickly. See the pronunciation of **U**.

MAEN, stone.

SAETH, arrow.

CAEL, to have.

DAETH, he came.

AI=A + I, something like the sound of *ay* in the phrase, "Aye, Aye, Sir."

SAITH, seven.

MAINT, size.

TAITH, journey.

CAIB, hoe.

AU=A + U, the sound of *ah-u* pronounced quickly.

AUR, gold.

DAU, two.

CAU, to shut.

FFAU, den.

AW=A + W, the sound of *ah-oo* pronounced quickly.

DAW, he will come.

MAWR, great.

BRAWD, brother.

NAW, nine.

EI=E + I, the sound of *eh-ee* pronounced quickly.

EIN, our.

DEILEN, leaf.

EIRA, snow.

NEIDR, snake.

EJ=E + U, the sound of *eh-u* pronounced quickly.

NEU, or.

HEULOG, sunny.

EUOG, guilty.

FFEUAU, dens.

EW=**E** + **W**, the sound of *eh-oo* pronounced quickly.

TEW, fat.

MEWN, in.

BLEW, hair.

DEWR, brave.

EY=**E** + **U**, the sound of *eh-u* pronounced quickly.

TEYRN, king.

MEYSYDD, fields.

TEYRNAS, kingdom.

CEYRYDD, forts.

IW=**I** + **W**. It has the sound of *ew* in *new*.

NIWL, fog.

RHIW, slope.

BRIW, wound.

LLIW, colour.

OE=**O** + **E**, the sound of *oh-eh*, pronounced quickly ;
or **O** + **U** in North Wales, the sound of *oh-u* pronounced
quickly. It is often sounded like *oi* in *join*.

COED, trees.

OER, cold.

POEN, pain.

OES, age.

OI=**O** + **I**, the sound of *oh-ee* pronounced quickly.

TROI, to turn.

FFOI, to flee.

CNOI, to bite.

CLOI, to lock.

OU=**O** + **U**, the sound of *oh-u* pronounced quickly.
It is often sounded **O** + **I**.

o'ŭ, from their.

OW=**O** + **W**, the sound of *oh-oo*, pronounced quickly.

DOWCH, come.

FFOWCH, flee.

UW=U + W, the sound of *u-oo* pronounced quickly.
t is sometimes sounded I + W, the sound of *ee-oo* pronounced quickly.

BUWCH, cow.

DUW, God.

WY=W + U, the sound of *oo-u* pronounced quickly.

BWYD, food.

TRWYN, nose.

MWY, more.

CWYR, wax.

YW=U + W, the sound of *u-oo* ; or sometimes I + W, the sound of *ee-oo*.

BYW, to live.

CLYW, sense of hearing.

III.—THE CONSONANTS.

The Consonants, twenty-one in number, are :—
b, **c**, **ch**, **d**, **dd**, **f**, **ff**, **g**, **ng**, **h**, **l**, **ll**, **m**, **n**, **p**, **ph**, **r**, **rh**, **s**, **t**, **th**.

The following consonants have always the same sound in English and Welsh :—**b**, **d**, **l**, **m**, **n**, **p**, **t**.

C has only one sound in Welsh like *c* in *cat*; it is never soft like *c* in *city*.

G is like *g* in *get*, *bag* ; never like *g* in *gin*.

H is the aspirate, and is always sounded like *h* in *hand*.

R is strongly trilled like *r* in French or Scotch.

S is sounded as in *sat*, *loss* ; never like *s* in *his*, *praise*.

F is like English *v*, never like English *f*.

CH is sounded like the Scotch *ch* in *loch*.

DD is like *th* in *the*, *thine* ; never like *th* in *thin*, *pith*.

FF is like the English *f* in *fine*, *off*.

NG is like the sound of *ng* in *sing*, *long*.

LL is a very difficult sound to imitate, even when it is heard. It may be produced by putting the tongue in position for *L*, placing the tip of the tongue firmly against the roof of the mouth near the teeth, and drawing out the breath on one side of the tongue.

PH is sounded as in *physic*.

RH is the aspirated *r* as in Greek. It equals *r* + *h* pronounced together.

TH is sounded as in *thin*, *thorn* ; never as in *thee*, *though*.

The vowels **I** and **W** are used also as Consonants. As a Consonant *i* has the sound of the English *y* in *yes*, *w* the sound of *w* in *wind*, e.g. :—

IECHYD, health.

IÂR, hen.

GWYNT, wind.

GWYRTH, miracle.

Note.

FF and **PH** have the same sound. But **FF** should be written where the sound is immutable, while **PH** should be used only as the spirant mutation of **P**, e.g. :—

CORFF, body.

CORFFOROL, bodily.

EI PHEN, her head.

IV.—ACCENT.

Accent is the special stress of voice laid upon a particular syllable in a word. In words of more than one syllable, the almost invariable rule in Welsh is to place the accent on the last syllable but one of the word ; and if a syllable be added to a word, the accent is shifted forward to the latter part of the word, so that it still maintains its place on the last syllable but one, *e.g.* :—

Barned, *let him judge*—accent on the first syllable

Barnedig, *judged*—accent on the second syllable.

Barnedigaeth, *judgment*—accent on the third syllable.

Barnedigaethau, *judgments*—accent on the fourth syllable.

To the above rule there are some exceptions. The most important are the following where the accent falls on the last syllable :—

1. Verb Nouns in -au, -hau, -eu, -oi, *e.g.* :—

coffáu, *to remind* ; glanháu, *to clean* ; diléu, *to blot out* ; osgói, *to avoid*.

2. Noun derivatives in -had, *e.g.* :—

coffád, *remembrance* ; parhád, *continuance* ; eglurhád, *explanation*.

3. Emphatic Personal Pronouns which are formed by reduplication, *e.g.* :—

myfí, *I* ; tydí, *thou* ; efé, *he* ; hyhí, *she* ; nyní, *we* ; chwychwí, *you* ; hwyntwý, *they*.

4. Some words beginning in *ys* and *ym*, *e.g.* :—

ystén, *can* ; *ystórm*, *storm* ; *ystór*, *store* ; *ymdrói*,
to loiter ; *ymlâdd*, *to tire one's self* ; *ymddwyn*,
to bear.

but note :—*ysténau*, *cans*, *ystórmydd*, *storms*, *ymlýnu*,
to adhere, *ymgúddio*, *to hide*, are according to rule.

5. In some combinations of prepositions with nouns, *e.g.* :—

hebláw, *besides* ; *isláw*, *below* ; *drachéfn*, *again* ;
gerbrón, *in front of* ; *ymysg*, *among*.



LESSON 1.

THE MUTATIONS.

1. The first letter of a word is said to be its initial letter. Some Welsh words change their initial Consonant when they follow certain words or occupy a certain place in the sentence.

2. These changes of Consonants are called *Mutations*.

3. The letters which change or mutate are divided into three classes :—

First Class, *c*, *p*, *t*, which have THREE changes each.

Second Class, *g*, *b*, *d*, which have TWO changes each.

Third Class, *ll*, *m*, *rh*, which have ONE change each.

FIRST CLASS.

c is changed into *g*, *ngh*, *ch*.

p is changed into *b*, *mh*, *ph*.

t is changed into *d*, *nh*, *th*.

SECOND CLASS.

g is changed into —, **ng**.

b is changed into **f**, **m**.

d is changed into **dd**, **n**.

In the first change for g, no letter is inserted.

THIRD CLASS.

ll is changed into **l**.

m is changed into **f**.

rh is changed into **r**.

4. As these changes occur continually in Welsh, the names by which they are known should be understood.

The Consonant in its simple form before undergoing any change is called the *Radical*.

The first change is called the *Soft Mutation*.

The second change is called the *Nasal Mutation*.

The third change is called the *Spirant Mutation*.

TABLE OF MUTATIONS.

	RADICAL.	SOFT.	NASAL.	SPIRANT.
FIRST CLASS.	C ATH, a cat.	DY G ATH, your cat.	FY NGH ATH, my cat.	EI CH ATH, her cat.
	P EN, a head.	DY B EN, your head.	FY MH EN, my head.	EI PH EN, her head.
	T AD, a father.	DY D AD, your father.	FY NH AD, my father.	EI TH AD, her father.
SECOND CLASS.	G WALLT, hair.	DY—WALLT, your hair.	FY NG WALLT, my hair.	
	B RAWD, a brother.	DY F RAWD, your brother.	FY M RAWD, my brother.	
	D ANT, a tooth.	DY DD ANT, your tooth.	FY N ANT, my tooth.	
THIRD CLASS.	L LAW, a hand.	DY L AW, your hand.		
	M AM, a mother.	DY F AM, your mother.		
	RH ENI, parents.	DY R ENI, your parents.		

1. In the examples given the Mutations are caused by *dy*, your (thy) ; *fy*, my ; *ei*, her.

2. After *dy*, your, the soft mutation of *g* disappears :—
gwallt, *hair* ; dy wallt, *your hair*.

3. After *fy*, my ; *ll*, *m*, *rh* do not change, e.g. :—
llaw, *hand* ; fy llaw, *my hand*.

mam, *mother* ; fy mam, *my mother*.

rhieni, *parents* ; fy rhieni, *my parents*.

4. After *ei*, her, *g*, *b*, *d*, *ll*, *m*, *rh* do not change, e.g. :—
gwallt, *hair* ; ei gwallt, *her hair*.

brawd, *brother* ; ei brawd, *her brother*.

dant, *tooth* ; ei dant, *her tooth*.

llaw, *hand* ; ei llaw, *her hand*.

mam, *mother* ; ei mam, *her mother*.

rhieni, *parents* ; ei rhieni, *her parents*.

EXERCISE 1.

Dy, your ; **fy**, my ; **ei**, her.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Ei chlust (*ear*).

2. Dy fys (*finger*).

3. Dy ardd (*garden*).

4. Fy ngair (*word*).

5. Ei bwrdd (*table*).

6. Dy gyllell (*knife*).

7. Fy nafad (*sheep*).

8. Ei gaseg (*mare*).

9. Dy dad (*father*).

10. Fy nghalon (*heart*).

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. Your ship (*llong*).

2. My nose (*trwyn*).

3. Her field (*cae*).

4. Your mother (*mam*).

5. Her head (*pen*).

6. Your mouth (*ceg*).

7. My dove (*colomen*).

8. Her lesson (*gwrs*).

9. Your loaf (*torth*).

10. My penny (*ceiniog*).

LESSON 2.

MUTATIONS OF "C. P. T."

These letters have THREE changes or mutations each :—

(a) Soft Mutation :—

c > **g**, *e.g.*, cath, dy gath.

p > **b**, *e.g.*, pen, dy ben.

t > **d**, *e.g.*, tad, dy dad.

(b) Nasal Mutation :—

c > **ngh**, *e.g.*, cath, fy nghath.

p > **mh**, *e.g.*, pen, fy mhen.

t > **nh**, *e.g.*, tad, fy nhad.

(c) Spirant Mutation :—

c > **ch**, *e.g.*, cath, ei chath.

p > **ph**, *e.g.*, pen, ei phen.

t > **th**, *e.g.*, tad, ei thad.

EXERCISE 2.

A.—Write **dy**, your ; **fy**, my ; **ei**, her, before the following words, making the necessary changes :—

calon (*heart*), torth (*loaf*), poen (*pain*), troed (*foot*), cadair (*chair*), perygl (*danger*).

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. My leg (<i>coes</i>). | 2. Your paper (<i>papur</i>). |
| 3. Her harp (<i>telyn</i>). | 4. Your house (<i>tŷ</i>). |
| 5. My nose (<i>trwyn</i>). | 6. Her body (<i>corff</i>). |
| 7. Your child (<i>plentyn</i>). | 8. Her ear (<i>clust</i>). |
| 9. Your father (<i>tad</i>). | 10. My kingdom (<i>teyrnas</i>). |

LESSON 3.

MUTATIONS OF "G. B. D."

Each of these letters has two changes or mutations.

(a) Soft Mutation :—

g > —, *e.g.*, gwallt, dy wallt.

b > **f**, *e.g.*, brawd, dy frawd.

d > **dd**, *e.g.*, dant, dy ddant.

(b) Nasal Mutation :—

g > **ng**, *e.g.*, gwallt, fy ngwallt.

b > **m**, *e.g.*, brawd, fy mrawd.

d > **n**, *e.g.*, dant, fy nant.

EXERCISE 3.

A.—Write **dy** and **fy** before the following nouns, making the necessary changes :—

Gwobr (*reward*), bys (*finger*), dolor (*pain*),
gardd (*garden*), dwrn (*fist*).

B.—Write the Welsh for :—

1. Your wife (*gwraig*). 2. My word (*gair*).
3. My fault (*bai*). 4. Your cheek (*boch*).
5. My city (*dinas*). 6. Your God (*Duw*).
7. My hope (*gobaith*). 8. Your cow (*buwch*).
9. My sheep (*dafad*). 10. Your bread (*bara*).

LESSON 4.

MUTATIONS OF "LL, M, RH."

Each of these letters has ONE change or mutation. that is, the **Soft Mutation** :—

LL > **L**, *e.g.*, Llaw, dy law.

M > **F**, *e.g.*, Mam, dy fam.

RH > **R**, *e.g.*, Rhieni, dy rieni.

EXERCISE 4.

A.—Write **dy** before the following nouns, changing the initial consonant of each noun :—

Mynwes (*breast*), llo (*calf*), rhaff (*rope*), rhaw (*shovel*), lle (*place*), meistr (*master*), llais (*voice*), maneg (*glove*), rhyddid (*freedom*), maint (*size*).

B.—Give the Welsh for :—

1. Your sleeve (*llawes*). 2. Your portion (*rhan*).
3. Your aunt (*modryb*). 4. Your oath (*llw*).
5. Your net (*rhwyd*). 6. Your daughter (*merch*).
7. Your load (*llwyth*). 8. Your son (*mab*).
9. Your furrow (*rhych*). 10. Your field (*maes*).

C.—Name the Mutable Consonants, and state how many mutations each consonant has.

LESSON 5.

THE ARTICLE.

The Definite Article in Welsh is **yr** or **y**, *the*.

Yr is used before Vowels or *h*, *e.g.*, *yr afal*, the apple ; *yr haul*, the sun.

Y is used before consonants, *e.g.*, *y ceffyl*, the horse ; *y dyn*, the man.

There is no Indefinite Article in Welsh.

EXERCISE 5.

Place **y** or **yr** before each of the following nouns :—

Trwyn (*nose*), gwallt (*hair*), brawd (*brother*),
dant (*tooth*), halen (*salt*), arian (*silver, money*),
ysgol (*school*), esgid (*boot*), rhosyn (*rose*), awr
(*hour*), haf (*summer*), eglwys (*church*), ffordd (*way*),
bwrdd (*table*), môr (*sea*), cae (*field*), llwynog (*fox*),
goleuni (*light*), tân (*fire*), perygl (*danger*).

LESSON 6.

THE ARTICLE.—(Continued).

When a word ending in a vowel comes before the article, **r** with an apostrophe (**'r**) is used instead of **yr**, even before consonants, *e.g.* :—

y ceffyl a'r asyn, the horse and the ass.

gyda'r dyn, with the man.

tua'r tŷ, towards the house.

VOCABULARY.

DYN, man.

CEFFYL, horse.

Tŷ, house.

TARW, bull.

TÂN, fire.

ASYN, ass.

A, and.

GYDA, with.

I, to, into.

AFAL, apple.

OEN, lamb.

EIRA, snow.

AFON, river.

HALEN, salt.

HAUL, sun.

A'R, and the.

GYDA'R, with the.

I'R, to, or into the.

EXERCISE 6.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Y dyn a'r ceffyl. 2. Yr oen a'r tarw. 3. Y bachgen a'r asyn. 4. Yr halen a'r eira. 5. Yr ysgol a'r tŷ. 6. Yr haul a'r tân. 7. I'r afon. 8. Gyda'r oen 9. I'r dyn a'r bachgen. 10. Y tŷ a'r tân.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. The horse and the ass. 2. The fire and the sun. 3. The lamb and the horse. 4. The boy and the school. 5. The snow and the river. 6. The man and the ass. 7. A horse and a man. 8. A bull and a boy. 9. With the boy and the man. 10. Into the river.

LESSON 7.**THE ARTICLE.—(Continued).**

If the Definite Article precedes a Feminine Singular Noun, the initial consonant, if it be one of the Mutable Consonants, undergoes the Soft Mutation ; but Feminine Nouns beginning with **ll** and **rh** do not change their initial letters when they come after **y**, *e.g.* :—

- calon (*heart*), y galon.
 pont (*bridge*), y bont.
 torth (*loaf*), y dorth.
 geneth (*girl*), yr eneth.
 buwch (*cow*), y fuwch.
 derwen (*oak*), y dderwen.
 llong (*ship*), y llong.
 mam (*mother*), y fam.
 rhaw (*spade*), y rhaw.

EXERCISE 7.

A.—Place **yr** or **y** before each of the following nouns :—

Tref (*town*), clust (*ear*), llaw (*hand*), rhaff (*rope*),
gardd (*garden*), rhwyd (*net*), barn (*judgment*),
mynwes (*bosom*), dafad (*sheep*), brenhines (*queen*),
melin (*mill*), telyn (*harp*), cylllell (*knife*), cath (*cat*),
mesen (*acorn*), deilen (*leaf*), modryb (*aunt*),
padell (*pan*), basged (*basket*), pennod (*chapter*).

B.—Change the initial consonant of each of the following nouns into its radical form :—

ngardd, fys, chalon, nafad, mhen, nhelyn, fam,
law, nghlust, raw.

LESSON 8.

“Y MAE.”

The regular order of words in a Welsh Sentence is this :—

Verb + Subject + Remainder of the Sentence, or Predicate, *e.g.* :—

(a) *Y mae + 'r dyn + yn y tŷ*, the man is in the house.

(b) *Y mae + dyn + yn y tŷ*, there is a man in the house.

Mae is preceded by the pre-verbal particle *y*, which is not translated.

After *mae* the form *'r* of the definite article is used before both a vowel and a consonant, *e.g.* :—

Y mae'r oen yn y cae, the lamb is in the field.

Y mae'r ceffyl yn y cae, the horse is in the field.

VOCABULARY.

TARW, bull.	MÔR, sea.
CWCH, boat.	LLYN, pool, lake.
LLONG, ship.	AR, on.
CAE, field.	YN, in.
BUWCH, cow.	HEDDYW, to-day.
BWRDD, table.	GARTREF, at home.
LLYFR, book.	AR WERTH, for sale.
BACHGEN, boy.	

Proverbs.

1. Ni ddaw doe byth yn ol.
2. Cyfaill blaidd bugail diog.

EXERCISE 8.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Y mae'r bachgen yn y tŷ.
2. Y mae'r ceffyl yn y cae heddyw.
3. Y mae'r tarw yn yr afon, a'r fuwch yn y cae.
4. Y mae'r dyn a'r bachgen gartref.
5. Y mae'r cwch ar y môr.
6. Y mae'r oen yn yr eira.
7. Y mae'r dyn yn y llong ar y môr.
8. Y mae'r tŷ ar werth.
9. Y mae'r llyfr ar y bwrdd.
10. Y mae'r cwch ar y llyn.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. The horse is in the river.
2. The ship is on the sea.
3. The boy is in the house to-day.
4. The boy is in the boat on the river.
5. The cow is in the field.
6. The field is for sale.
7. The man is at home to-day.
8. The book is on the table in the house.
9. The lamb is in the snow to-day.
10. The boat is on the river and the boat on the sea.

LESSON 9.

“Y MAE.”—(Continued).

1. The Imperfect Participle ending in *-ing* is translated into Welsh by putting the preposition *yn* before the verb-noun, *e.g.*, *yn canu*, singing (literally, in singing).

In Welsh the Nominative is placed between the verb “to be” and the prepositional phrase, *e.g.* :—

Y mae'r dyn yn canu, the man is singing.

2. The Past Participle is translated into Welsh by putting the preposition *wedi* before the verb-noun, *e.g.* :—*wedi canu*, sung (literally, after singing).

Y mae'r dyn wedi canu, the man has sung.

VOCABULARY.

CANU, to sing.	CADAIR, <i>f.</i> chair.
CERDDED, to walk.	ATHRO, teacher.
CHWERTHIN, to laugh.	ADERYN, bird.
DARLLEN, to read.	HENO, to-night.
EISTEDD, to sit.	O DDIFRIF, in earnest.
GWEITHIO, to work.	YN ARAF, slowly.
RHEDEG, to run, flow.	YN FELYS, sweetly.
SIARAD, to talk, speak.	YN GYFLYM, quickly.
YSGRIFENNU, to write.	YN DDIWYD, diligently.

Proverbs.

1. Hawdd cynneu tân ar hen aelwyd.
2. Nid y bore y mae canmol diwrnod teg.

EXERCISE 9.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Y mae'r aderyn yn canu yn felys. 2. Y mae'r bachgen wedi gweithio yn ddiwyd. 3. Y mae'r athro yn eistedd ar y gadair. 4. Y mae'r ceffyl yn gweithio yn y cae. 5. Y mae'r dyn wedi gweithio ar y llong. 6. Y mae'r afon yn rhedeg yn araf. 7. Y mae'r dyn wedi gweithio heddyw o ddifrif. 8. Y mae'r bachgen wedi darllen yn gyflym. 9. Y mae'r athro yn siarad yn gyflym heno. 10. Y mae'r fuwch yn sefyll yn yr afon heddyw.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. The bird has sung sweetly in the field to-day. 2. The man is working in earnest. 3. The boy is running quickly into the house. 4. The teacher is reading in the house to-night. 5. The girl has sung in earnest to-day. 6. The boy is reading slowly. 7. The bull is running in the field to-day. 8. The boy has sung in the house. 9. The lamb has stood in the snow. 10. The boy has worked diligently in the field to-day.

LESSON 10.

THE GENITIVE CASE.

In English, when a noun stands for a person or thing to which something else belongs or with which it is connected, it is said to be in the Genitive Case. This relation may be expressed by the inflexion *'s* or by the preposition *of*, *e.g.* :—The king's son, or the son of the king.

In Welsh, the Genitive Case of nouns is shown by position only. When two nouns come together, the second noun is in the Genitive Case, *e.g.* :—

mab brenin, a king's son, or the son of a king.

mab y brenin, the king's son or the son of the king.

Notes.

1. A noun following a verb-noun or dependent on it, is always in the Genitive Case, *e.g.* :—

Y mae'r dyn yn agor y ffenestr.

The man is opening the window (literally, the man is in the opening of the window).

Y mae'r dyn wedi darllen y llyfr.

The man has read the book (literally, the man is after the reading of the book).

2. The first of the two nouns *cannot* take the definite article in Welsh, *e.g.* :—

Mab y brenin (not *y mab y brenin*), the king's son, or the son of the king.

Pen y mynydd (not *y pen y mynydd*), the top of the mountain.

VOCABULARY.

BWYD, food.

CI, dog.

CLEDDYF, sword.

MAB, son.

PEN, head.

TAD, father.

AGOR, to open.

CAU, to shut, to close.

CANMOL, to praise.

CHWARAE, to play.

HANES CYMRU, history of Wales.

AR LAWYR, on the floor.

I'R YSGOL, to the school, to school.

YN YR YSGOL, in the school, in school.

Proverbs.

1. Nerth ci yn ei ddant.

2. I'r pant y rhed y dŵr.

EXERCISE 10.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Y mae afal y bachgen ar y bwrdd yn y tŷ.
2. Y mae bwyd y ci yn y tŷ.
3. Y mae'r dyn wedi ysgrifennu llyfr ar Hanes Cymru.
4. Y mae'r bachgen wedi cau ffenestr y tŷ.
5. Y mae'r athro yn canmol llyfr y bachgen.
6. Y mae'r mab yn rhedeg yn gyflym i'r ysgol.
7. Y mae'r bachgen yn darllen llyfr yr athro.
8. Y mae'r ci yn rhedeg yn gyflym yn y cae.
9. Y mae'r oen yn chwarae yn yr eira.
10. Y mae'r bachgen wedi cerdded i'r ysgol heddyw.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. The boy's book is on the floor in the house.
2. The father is praising the boy's book.
3. The bird has sung sweetly to-day.
4. The teacher's son has played in the field to-night.
5. The boy has read the book in school.
6. The dog's food is on the table in the house.
7. The sword is in the man's hand.
8. The man is in the boat on the lake.
9. The boy has read the book at home.
10. The water runs quickly into the valley.

LESSON 11.

PREFIXED PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. FY, my.	EIN, our.
2. DY, thy.	EICH, your.
3. EI (<i>m.</i>), his.	EU, their.
EI (<i>f.</i>), her.	

These pronouns are called prefixed pronouns because they are always placed before nouns, *e.g.* :—

Calon.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. FY NGHALON, my heart.	EIN CALON, our heart.
2. DY GALON, thy heart.	EICH CALON, your heart.
3. EI GALON, his heart.	EU CALON, their heart.
EI CHALON, her heart.	

Notes.

1. *Fy*, *dy*, *ei* (*m.*), and *ei* (*f.*), change the initial consonant of the noun that follows, if it be one of the mutable consonants.

Dy and *ei* (his) mutate *c*, *p*, *t*, *g*, *b*, *d*, *ll*, *m*, *rh*.

Fy mutates *c*, *p*, *t*, *g*, *b*, *d*.

Ei (her) mutates *c*, *p*, *t*.

2. After *ei* (her), *ein*, and *eu* a word beginning with a vowel has *h* placed before its initial vowel, *e.g.* :—

Amser.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. FY AMSER, my time.	EIN HAMSER, our time.
2. DY AMSER, thy time.	EICH AMSER, your time.
3. EI AMSER, his time.	EU HAMSER, their time.
EI HAMSER, her time.	

3. After *ein*, *eich*, *eu*, the consonants do not change,
e.g. :—

ein calonnau, our hearts ; *eich gardd*, your garden ;
eu mam, their mother.

VOCABULARY.

CALON, heart.	GWERTHU, to sell.
PEN, head.	PRYNU, to buy.
TAD, father.	TORRI, to break.
GAIR, word.	AR OSOD, to let.
BRAWD, brother.	YN HWYR AC YN FORE, late
DAFAD, sheep.	and early.
LLONG, ship.	YN ARAF DEG IAWN, very
MÔR, sea.	slowly.
RHWYD, net.	YNG NGHYMRU, in Wales.

Proverbs.

1. Gwell hwyr na hwyrach.
2. Da yw dant i atal tafod.

EXERCISE 11.

A.—Write *fy*, *dy*, *ei* (her) before the following nouns, making the necessary changes :—

Pen, gair, dafad, tad, rhwyd.

B.—Translate into English :—

1. Y mae'r bachgen wedi torri ei air.
2. Y mae ei thad wedi cerdded yn araf deg iawn heddyw.
3. Y mae dy rwyd yn y cwch ar y môr.
4. Y mae'r dyn yn gweithio yn hwyr ac yn fore.
5. Y mae tŷ fy mrawd ar osod.
6. Y mae eich tad wedi gwerthu'r fuwch.
7. Y mae fy mrawd wedi prynu dy ddafad.
8. Y mae eich tad yn gweithio yn y cae.
9. Y mae'r bachgen yn darllen ei lyfr yn yr ysgol.
10. Y mae eu mab wedi prynu ceffyl ei brawd.

C.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. Your (*dy*) mother is opening the door. 2. The boy is reading her book in the house. 3. His mother has opened the window. 4. Our horse has worked in the field. 5. Their daughter has walked to school. 6. Your father has read her book. 7. His net is on the floor in the house. 8. My father has sold his horse. 9. The boy has broken his father's heart. 10. My brother has sold his horse, and my father has bought her lamb.

 LESSON 12.

ADJECTIVES.

In Welsh, Adjectives of Quality are placed after the nouns to which they belong, as *ceffyl mawr*, a big horse ; *afal coch*, a red apple ; *dyn doeth*, a wise man.

VOCABULARY.

GWYN, white.	ISEL, low.
DU, black.	GWAN, weak.
COCH, red.	CRYF, strong.
MELYN, yellow.	HIR, long.
GLAS, blue.	BYR, short.
GWYRDD, green.	SYCH, dry.
TLAWD, poor.	DA, good.
MAWR, big, large.	DRWG, bad, naughty.
UCHEL, high.	BACH, little, small.

Proverbs.

1. Daw hindda wedi drycin.
2. Ni bydd doeth yn hir mewn lliid.

EXERCISE 12.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Y mae'r afal coch ar y bwrdd. 2. Y mae'r eneth yn darllen y llyfr mawr. 3. Y mae'r tarw du yn y cae bach. 4. Y mae eich mam wedi darllen y llyfr glas. 5. Y mae eich brawd wedi gwerthu ei geffyl cryf. 6. Y mae fy mam yn darllen llythyr hir. 7. Y mae'r bachgen drwg yn chwerthin yn yr ysgol. 8. Y mae'r aderyn du yn canu heddyw. 9. Y mae'r dyn wedi prynu ceffyl gwyn. 10. Y mae'r bachgen ar ben y mynydd uchel.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. The black bull is running in the green field. 2. The wise teacher has praised the little boy. 3. There is good food in the town. 4. The little boy is standing in the dry field. 5. The boy's father has sold the black bull. 6. His father praises the weak boy. 7. The teacher has opened the big book. 8. There is a good book on my father's long table. 9. The boy has read his father's short letter. 10. There is a long table in the low house.

LESSON 13.

The Verb “BOD”—“TO BE.”

INDICATIVE MOOD. PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. WYF, YDWYF, I am. | ŶM, YDYM, we are. |
| 2. WYT, YDWYT, thou art. | YCH, YDYCH, you are. |
| 3. MAE, Y MAE | MAENT, Y MAENT |
| YW, YDYW, OES, SYDD } he | ŶNT, YDYNT } they |
| | } are. |

1. In the First and Second Persons, Singular and Plural, there is no difference in meaning between the

two forms given. The first, or shorter forms, *wyf*, *wyt*, *ym*, *ych*, are heard chiefly in South Wales; the longer forms, *ydwyf*, *ydym*, &c., in North Wales. Both forms are used in books.

2. The pre-verbal particle *y* or *yr* is generally placed before them; as, *yr wyf*, *yr ydym*, *y maent*, &c.

The “*y*” and “*yr*” before Verbs are never translated.

3. The forms *yw*, *ydyw*, *oes*, *sydd*, in the Third Person Singular, and *ynt*, *ydynnt*, in the Third Person Plural, are used in a very peculiar way, full explanation of which will be given in future lessons. They are given here to make the forms complete.

4. The Second Person Singular, *wyt*, *ydwyt*, “Thou art,” is often used by grown-up people when addressing children or those inferior in rank or age. In English, this form should always be translated in the Plural.

VOCABULARY.

LLAETH, milk.	YFED, to drink.
GWLAD, Y WLAD, country.	BYW, to live, reside.
TREF, Y DREF, town.	MYNED, to go.
ADREF, home, homewards.	YN AML, often, frequently.
BOB DYDD, every day.	

Proverbs.

1. Adar o'r unlliw a hedant i'r unlle.
2. Diniwed pawb yn ol ei chwedl ei hun.

EXERCISE 13.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Yr ydwyf yn canu yn aml. 2. Yr ydwyf yn darllen llyfr fy mrawd. 3. Yr ydym yn chwerthin.
4. Yr wyt yn cerdded yn yr eira. 5. Yr ydwyf yn byw yn y wlad. 6. Yr ydym yn gweithio yn y dref. 7. Y maent yn byw yn y dref. 8. Yr ydym yn yfed llaeth heddyw. 9. Yr ydych yn myned adref. 10. Yr ydym wedi prynu ceffyl du.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. We are reading your father's book. 2. You are writing a letter. 3. I am in school every day.
4. He is drinking milk in the house. 5. They are working diligently in the long field. 6. He is in the ship; his brother is in the house. 7. I have read your short letter. 8. They are going home to-day. 9. Our brother lives in the country. 10. I am going to the top of the mountain to-day.

LESSON 14.
IMPERFECT TENSE.**SINGULAR.****PLURAL.**

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. OEDDWN, I was. | OEDDEM, we were. |
| 2. OEDDIT, thou wast. | OEDDECH, you were. |
| 3. OEDD, YDOEDD, he was. | OEDDYNT, they were. |

The pre-verbal particle *yr* is used before the forms of the Imperfect Tense.

VOCABULARY.

DRWS , door.	DOE , DDOE , yesterday.
TE , tea.	ECHDOE , the day before yesterday.
PAPUR , paper.	ECHNOS , the night before last.

Proverbs.

1. *Nerth gwenynnen, ei hamynedd.*
2. *Nerth mab, ei ddysg.*

EXERCISE 14.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. *Yr oeddwn yn y tŷ ddoe.* 2. *Yr oeddech yn canu yn felys.* 3. *Yr oedd y bachgen yn gweithio yn ddiwyd.* 4. *Yr oeddynt yn cerdded adref yn araf deg.* 5. *Yr oeddem yn chwervthin yn yr ysgol.* 6. *Yr oeddech yn darllen llyfr yr athro.* 7. *Yr oeddynt wedi cau drws y tŷ.* 8. *Yr oedd y bachgen yn y wlad echdoe.* 9. *Yr oedd y dyn yn gweithio yn y cae.* 10. *Yr oeddit yn sefyll yn yr eira.*

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. *I was playing in school.* 2. *You are writing a letter.* 3. *They were working in town.* 4. *We were opening the door.* 5. *The teacher's daughter was drinking tea.* 6. *The boy was walking home.* 7. *I was reading the book.* 8. *The boy was running to school.* 9. *The boy was walking home the day before yesterday.* 10. *They were reading the book the night before last.*

LESSON 15.

PERFECT AND PAST INDEFINITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. BŪM, I have been, or,
I was. | BUOM, we have been, or,
we were. |
| 2. BUOST, thou hast been,
or thou wast. | BUOCH, you have been, or
you were. |
| 3. BU, he has been, or he
was. | BUONT, BUANT, they have
been, or, they were. |

VOCABULARY.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| GAEAF, winter. | AM, for. |
| HAF, summer. | YN, in. |
| WYTHNOS, week. | YM, in (before words
beginning with <i>m</i>). |
| MAI, May. | YMA, here. |
| AWST, August. | Y LLYNEDD, last year. |
| YNO, there, out of sight. | |

Proverbs.

1. Gwell Duw na dim.
2. Deuparth gwaith ei ddechreu.

EXERCISE 15.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Bŭm yn aros yno am wythnos.
2. Buom ar ben y mynydd y llynedd.
3. Bu'r bachgen yn y dref ddoe.
4. Buont yma ym mis Awst.
5. Bŭm yn y wlad yn yr haf.
6. Buoch yn byw yno yn y gaeaf.

7. Bu'r bachgen yn yr ysgol. 8. Bu fy nhad yn y dref echdoe. 9. Bûm yn yr ysgol ddoe ac echdoe. 10. Buont yn y wlad am wythnos ym mis Mai.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. We have been in the ship. 2. You have been on the lake. 3. They have been in school. 4. You have been playing in the field. 5. I was reading your father's letter. 6. We were there last year. 7. I was there in the winter. 8. We were there for a week. 9. I was there last year for a week. 10. The boy's father was there last year.

LESSON 16.

FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. BYDDAF, I shall be. | BYDDWN, we shall be. |
| 2. BYDDI, thou wilt be. | BYDDWCH, you will be. |
| 3. BYDD, he will be. | BYDDANT, they will be. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. — | BYDDWN, let us be. |
| 2. BYDD, be thou. | BYDDWCH, be or be ye. |
| 3. BYDDED, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{BOED} \\ \text{BID} \end{array} \right\}$ let him be. | BYDDANT $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$ let them be. |

VOCABULARY.

DODI, to put.	HEDDYW, to-day.
CYSGU, to sleep.	YFORY, to-morrow.
ATEB, to answer.	ACW, there; yonder (in sight).
COLLI, to lose.	HEFYD, also.
GOLEUNI, light.	UFUDD, obedient.
NOS, night.	PAN, when.

Proverbs.

1. Nid oes dim heb allu.
2. Gwell chwarae nag ymladd.

EXERCISE 16.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Byddaf acw yfory. 2. Byddant yn rhedeg i'r dref yfory. 3. Yr oedd Arthur hefyd yn gweithio gartref yn yr haf. 4. Byddwch yn cysgu yfory yn Abergele. 5. Yr ydym yn ateb eich llythyr heddyw. 6. Yr ydym wedi colli y tarw du a'r ceffyl gwyn. 7. Bydded goleuni. 8. Byddwch ufudd. 9. Byddaf yn mynd i'r ysgol yfory. 10. Pan oedd Gwilym yn gweithio yr oedd ei dad yn cysgu. 11. Byddwch ufudd yn y tŷ ac yn yr ysgol. 12. Byddant gartref heno ac yfory.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. I shall be in the house to-morrow. 2. They will be at Aberystwyth in the summer. 3. He will be in school to-morrow. 4. I shall be in your father's ship on the sea in the month of May. 5. Let him be

obedient. 6. Let there be light. 7. Let us be obedient. 8. The boy was sleeping there often in winter. 9. We shall be working there every summer. 10. I shall be writing the letter to-morrow. 11. We shall be going there very slowly. 12. I shall be staying there for a week.

LESSON 17.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
FIRST PERSON	mi, fi, i, I, or me.	ni, we, or us.
SECOND PERSON	ti, di, thou, or thee.	chwi, you.
THIRD PERSON	ef, he, or him, it. hi, she, or her, it.	hwy, hwynt, they, or them. hwy, hwynt, they, or them.

The forms **fi**, or **i**, **ti**, **ef**, **hi**, **ni**, **chwi**, **hwy**, are placed after the verbs as Nominatives, for the sake of clearness or emphasis.

Proverbs.

1. Lle ni bydd dysg, ni bydd dawn.
2. Ni ddaw henaint ei hunan.

EXERCISE 17.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Y mae hi yn darllen y llyfr. 2. Yr oeddwn i yn yr ysgol ym mis Mai. 3. Y mae ef yn gweithio yn y cae. 4. Yr wyf wedi darllen y llythyr i chwi. 5. Yr oeddynt hwy yn aros yn y dref. 6. Yr oedd y bachgen yn darllen Hanes Cymru i ni. 7. Yr oeddech chwi yn gweithio yn y dref yn y gaeaf. 8. Yr oeddynt hwy yn byw yn y dref. 9. Yr oeddwn i yn y wlad ddoe. 10. Yr oedd hi yn cerdded i'r dref ddoe.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. She is writing the letter. 2. He was reading the blue book. 3. They were running to school. 4. We are working in your father's ship. 5. We shall be going to Abergele in the summer. 6. The boy was reading the letter to us. 7. They were running into the town. 8. She is working in the house. 9. He has put the apple on the table. 10. She will be in town to-morrow.

**LESSON 18.**

**Conjugation of "CANU"—"TO SING," with
"BOD"—"TO BE."**

1. In this Conjugation, **canu**, the verb-noun, does not undergo any change.
2. The Conjugation of the Verb by inflexion (such as **canodd**=he sang), will be given further on.

INDICATIVE MOOD, PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE.—*I am singing ; I sing, &c.*

SINGULAR.

1. WYF YN CANU, I am singing.
2. WYT YN CANU, thou art singing.
3. MAE YN CANU, he is singing.

PLURAL.

1. YM YN CANU, we are singing.
2. YCH YN CANU, you are singing.
3. MAENT YN CANU, they are singing.

1. The pre-verbal particle **y** or **yr** is generally used before the Verb, as,—*Yr wyf, Yr wyt, Y maent, &c.*

2. The longer forms, *Ydwyf yn canu, Ydym yn canu, &c.*, are used in the same way, and have the same meaning as the shorter forms.

3. The Personal Pronouns are often placed after the Verbs, as,—*Yr wyf fi yn canu, &c.* (See the preceding lesson).

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE.

I was singing ; I used to sing, &c.

SINGULAR.

1. OEDDWN YN CANU, I was singing.
2. OEDDIT YN CANU, thou wast singing.
3. OEDD or YDOEDD YN CANU, he was singing.

PLURAL.

1. OEDDEM YN CANU, we were singing.
2. OEDDECH YN CANU, you were singing.
3. OEDDYNT YN CANU, they were singing.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.—*I have sung, &c.*

SINGULAR.

1. WYF WEDI CANU, I have sung.
2. WYT WEDI CANU, thou hast sung.
3. MAE WEDI CANU, he has sung.

PLURAL.

1. YM WEDI CANU, we have sung.
2. YCH WEDI CANU, you have sung.
3. MAENT WEDI CANU, they have sung.

PAST PERFECT TENSE.—*I had sung, &c.*

SINGULAR.

1. OEDDWN WEDI CANU, I had sung.
2. OEDDIT WEDI CANU, thou hadst sung.
3. OEDD WEDI CANU, he had sung.

PLURAL.

1. OEDDEM WEDI CANU, we had sung.
2. OEDDECH WEDI CANU, you had sung.
3. OEDDYNT WEDI CANU, they had sung.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS or PRESENT HABITUAL
TENSE.—*I shall be singing ; I am wont to sing, &c.*

SINGULAR.

1. BYDDAF YN CANU, I shall be singing.
2. BYDDI YN CANU, thou wilt be singing.
3. BYDD YN CANU, he will be singing.

PLURAL.

1. BYDDWN YN CANU, we shall be singing.
2. BYDDWCH YN CANU, you will be singing.
3. BYDDANT YN CANU, they will be singing.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.—*I shall have sung, &c.*

SINGULAR.

1. BYDDAF WEDI CANU, I shall have sung.
2. BYDDI WEDI CANU, thou wilt have sung.
3. BYDD WEDI CANU, he will have sung.

PLURAL.

1. BYDDWN WEDI CANU, we shall have sung.
2. BYDDWCH WEDI CANU, you will have sung.
3. BYDDANT WEDI CANU, they will have sung.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.—*Let me sing ; May I sing, &c.*

SINGULAR.

1. BYDDED I MI GANU, let me sing ; may I sing.
2. BYDDED I TI GANU, mayest thou sing.
3. BYDDED IDDO GANU, let him sing ; may he sing.

PLURAL.

1. BYDDED I NI GANU, let us sing ; may we sing.
2. BYDDED I CHWI GANU, may you sing.
3. BYDDED IDDYNT GANU, let them sing ; may they sing.

Proverbs.

1. Nid aur pob disglair.
2. Llawer teg drwg ei ddefnydd.

EXERCISE 18.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Yr wyf wedi darllen eich llythyr.
2. Bydd eich tad yn myned i'r dref yfory.
3. Yr oedd Blodwen

yn siarad yn yr ysgol. 4. Byddaf yn cysgu yn Abercarn yfory. 5. Yr oeddynt yn canu yn y cae. 6. Yr ydym wedi darllen Hanes Cymru. 7. Yr oeddwn yn rhedeg at yr afon. 8. Y maent yn sefyll ar y llong. 9. Yr oedd pen y tarw du dan yr eira. 10. Yr oedd hi yn bwyta afal.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. The bad boy was laughing in school. 2. Blodwen has written a letter. 3. She was reading your father's book. 4. I shall be working in the town in the month of August. 5. I had read the blue book in school. 6. Let us sing. 7. She had written the letter. 8. We shall be going to Abercarn in the summer. 9. I have burnt the green paper. 10. I shall be going to Abergele in the winter. 11. Let me read the book. 12. They will be working in the field for a week.

LESSON 19.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

INFIXED OR POST-VOCALIC.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
FIRST PERSON	'm, my.	'n, our.
SECOND PERSON	'th, thy.	'ch, your.
THIRD PERSON	'i, 'w, his. 'i, 'w, her.	'u, 'w, their.

1. These forms are used after words ending in a vowel, as **a**, and ; **â**, with ; **i**, to ; **na**, nor ; **na**, than ; **tua**, towards ; **gyda**, with, *e.g.* :—

A, and.**SINGULAR.****PLURAL.**

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A'M TAD, and my father. | A'N TAD, and our father. |
| 2. A'TH DAD, and thy father. | A'CH TAD, and your father. |
| 3. A'I DAD, and his father. | A'U TAD, and their father. |
| A'I THAD, and her father. | |

2. After the preposition **i**, 'w is used instead of 'i and 'u, *e.g.* :—**i'w dŷ**, into his house ; **i'w thŷ**, into her house ; **i'w tŷ**, into their house.

3. (a) After 'm, 'n, 'ch, 'u, 'w, the initial consonant of the noun that follows does not change.

(b) After 'th, 'i (his), 'w (his), we have the Soft Mutation.

(c) After 'i (her), 'w (her), we have the Spirant Mutation.

4. For emphasis a personal pronoun may be placed after the nouns following both Prefixed and Infix pronouns, *e.g.* :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. FY NHAD I, <i>my</i> father. | 1. A'M TAD I, and <i>my</i> father. |
| 2. DY DAD DI, <i>thy</i> father. | 2. A'TH DAD DI, and <i>thy</i> father. |
| 3. EI DAD EF, <i>his</i> father. | 3. A'I DAD EF, and <i>his</i> father. |
| EI THAD HI, <i>her</i> father. | A'I THAD HI, and <i>her</i> father. |
| &c. | &c. |

EXERCISE 19.

A.—Give the Welsh for :—

and his head ; to her town ; into their house ; to his mother ; and our field ; to her son ; into his field ; and his house ; and her house ; and my field.

B.—Translate into English :—

1. Y mae eich tad chwi yn y dref. 2. Yr oedd ei brawd hi yn canu yn yr ysgol. 3. Y mae'r athro yn canmol y bachgen a'i frawd. 4. Yr wyf wedi darllen y llythyr i'ch tad ac i'ch mam. 5. Yr ydym wedi darllen eu llyfr. 6. Yr oedd dy geffyl a'th fuwch yn y cae ddoe. 7. Yr ydym wedi prynu ei hoen a'i dafad. 8. Byddaf yn eich tŷ chwi yfory. 9. Y mae'r fam a'i merch yn y tŷ. 10. Y mae'r bachgen wedi colli ei rwyd a'i lyfr.

C.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. My mother is in the house. 2. Your money is in the ship. 3. Her daughter was in school yesterday. 4. My sister will sing in the town to-morrow. 5. I have sold my lamb to their father. 6. Your brother's horse is in our field. 7. We have sold his horse and her cow to-day. 8. The boy has written his letter. 9. The girl has read my book and his paper. 10. The black dog has drunk our milk.



LESSON 20.

SENTENCES—Negative and Interrogative.

1. When a Sentence contains a direct statement, it is said to be **AFFIRMATIVE** ; as :—

YR WYF FI YN DARLLEN, I am reading.

2. If I wish to deny the statement thus made, I must put some **NEGATIVE** word in the Sentence.

In English, **NOT** is the negative word thus used ; and it is placed between the Auxiliary Verb **AM**, and the Participle **READING** ; thus :—

I **AM** not reading.

3. In Welsh, the little word **YR** at the beginning of the Sentence is removed, and its place is taken by the negative word **nid** : thus :—

Nid WYF YN DARLLEN, I am NOT reading.

These Sentences are said to be **NEGATIVE**.

4. An Interrogative Sentence is one in which a question is asked ; as :—

AM I READING ?

5. To express Interrogation (asking a question) in Welsh, the Particle **YR** is removed, and the Interrogative Particle **a** is placed instead of it ; thus :—

A WYF FI YN DARLLEN ? Am I reading ?

6. In English, the answer, if affirmative, is—**YES** or **I AM**.

In Welsh, the affirmative answer is always the longer form of **BOD** ; as :—

YDWYF, I am.

7. If the answer be negative, it is **No** or **I AM NOT** in English, and **NAC** **YDWYF** in Welsh.

Additional Examples.

A YDYCH CHWI WEDI PRYNU'R CEFFYL ? YDWYF.

Have you bought the horse ? Yes *or* I have.

A OEDD EICH TAD YN Y DREF DDOE ? NAC OEDD.

Was your father in town yesterday ? No, *or* he was not.

EXERCISE 20.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Nid ydych yn darllen eich llyfr heddyw. 2. A oedd y bachgen yn dysgu yn gyflym ? Oedd.
3. Nid oeddwn yn chwarae yn yr ysgol ddoe.
4. A oedd Blodwen yn yfed te yn eich tŷ chwi ddoe ? Nac oedd.
5. A ydych chwi yn byw yn y

wlad? Nac ydym. 6. Nid ydym wedi gwerthu'r fuwch goch a'r ceffyl gwyn. 7. Nid ydym yn gweithio o ddifrif heddyw. 8. A oeddit ti yn myned yn aml i'r dref? Nac oeddwn. 9. A ydyw hi yn y cwch bach ar yr afon fawr? Ydyw. 10. A ydyw'r tad wedi rhoddi llyfr i'w fab ac i'w ferch? Ydyw.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. The boy's book was not on the table. 2. Have you read your brother's book? I have not. 3. Was the boy burning the paper? He was. 4. Are you writing a letter? I am. 5. Have you locked the door? No. 6. I have not sold the black bull. 7. Was your mother opening the window? No; she was shutting the door. 8. Was the boy playing in school? No; he was reading his brother's book. 9. We have not sold the lamb to your brother. 10. The water was flowing quickly into the valley.

LESSON 21.

NOUNS.—Number.

Nouns have two Numbers :—The SINGULAR and the PLURAL.

The Plural is formed from the Singular in three ways :—

(1) By adding a termination.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. au,	TAD, father.	TADAU.
2. iau,	ESGID, shoe.	ESGIDIAU.
3. ed,	MERCH, daughter.	MERCHED.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
4. edd,	BYS, finger.	BYSEDD.
5. i,	LLESTR, vessel.	LLESTRI.
6. iaid,	PENNAETH, chief.	PENAETHIAID.
7. od,	LLEW, lion.	LLEWOD.
8. oedd,	MÔR, sea.	MOROEDD.
9. on,	GOFAL, care.	GOFALON.
10. ion,	YSBRYD, spirit.	YSBRYDION.
11. ydd,	AFON, river.	AFONYDD.

Examples of Plurals.

1. **au** :—BOCH, cheek, BOCHAU ; CEG, mouth, CEGAU ; COES, a leg, COESAU ; CYMAL, joint, CYMALAU ; TRWYN, nose, TRWYNAU ; AFAL, apple, AFALAU ; BACH, hook, BACHAU ; CAE, field, CAEAU ; LLONG, ship, LLONGAU ; LLYFR, book, LLYFRAU ; RHAN, part, RHANNAU ; BARN, judgment, BARNAU ; DARN, piece, DARNAU ; CALON, heart, CALONNAU ; TYMOR, season, TYMHORAU ; AMSER, time, AMSERAU ; BRIG, twig, BRIGAU ; BYWYD, life, BYWYDAU ; ENW, name, ENWAU ; MAM, mother, MAMAU ; RHAFF, rope, RHAFFAU ; PEN, head, PENNAU.

2. **iau** :—CLUST, ear, CLUSTIAU ; CLUN, hip, CLUNIAU ; GLIN, knee, GLINIAU ; BRYN, hill, BRYNIAU ; DYDD, day, DYDDIAU ; YSGUBOR, barn, YSGUBORIAU ; GRUDD, cheek, GRUDDIAU ; LLANC, youth, LLANCIAU.

3. **ed** :—PRYF, worm, PRYFED.

4. **edd** :—EWIN, nail, EWINEDD ; EWYTHR, uncle, EWYTHBEDD ; DANT, tooth, DANNEDD ; MODRYB, aunt, MODRYBEDD.

5. **i** :—CERDD, song, CERDDI ; FFENESTR, window, FFENESTRI ; GWERS, lesson, GWERSI ; MODFEDD, inch, MODFEDDI ; RHENT, rent, RHENTI ; LLWYN, bush, LLWYNI ; TROEDFEDD, foot (measure), TROEDFEDDI.

6. **iaid** :—ESTRON, stranger, ESTRONIAID ; PAGAN, pagan, PAGANIAID ; CREADUR, creature, CREADURIAID ; GWENNOL, swallow, GWENOLIAID ; PECHADUR, sinner, PECHADURIAID.

7. **od** :—GENETH, girl, GENETHOD ; ASYN, he-ass, ASYNNOD ; CATH, cat, CATHOD ; CAMEL, camel, CAMELOD ; COLOMEN, dove, COLOMENNOD ; ERYR, eagle, ERYROD ; LLWYNOG, fox, LLWYNOGOD ; YSGYFARNOG, hare, YSGYFARNOGOD ; BABAN, baby, BABANOD ; BWYSTFIL, beast, BWYSTFILOD.

8. **oedd** :—NEF, heaven, NEFOEDD ; BYD, world, BYDOEDD ; TIR, land, TIROEDD ; YNYS, island, YNYSOEDD ; GWYNT, wind, GWYNTTOEDD ; MIS, month, MISOEDD ; OES, age, OESOEDD ; BRENIN, king, BRENHINOEDD ; GWISG, dress, GWISGOEDD ; DINAS, city, DINASOEDD ; LLYN, lake, pool, LLYNNOEDD ; GWLEDD, feast, GWLEDDOEDD.

9. **on** :—CWERYL, quarrel, CWERYLON ; LLW, oath, LLWON ; MERTHYR, martyr, MERTHYRON ; HELBUL, trouble, HELBULON ; CYSUR, comfort, CYSURON ; AWEL, breeze, AWELON ; MEDDYG, doctor, MEDDYGON.

10. **ion** :—TYWYSOG, prince, TYWYSOGION ; DYN, man, DYNION ; ACHOS, cause, ACHOSION ; ATEB, reply, ATEBION ; DAMEG, parable, DAMHEGION ; HOEL, nail, HOELION ; RHYBUDD, warning, RHYBUDDION.

11. **ydd** :—AELWYD, hearth, AELWYDYDD ; DÔL, meadow, DOLYDD ; FFOS, ditch, FFOSYDD ; HEOL, street, HEOLYDD ; BWYD, food, BWYDYDD ; DIOD, drink, DIODYDD ; YSTORM, storm, YSTORMYDD.

Note.—YCH, ox, has plural YCHEN. Some Nouns have two or more Plural Forms, but there is no difference in their meanings, *e.g.* :—

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

EGLWYS, church.	EGLWYSI, EGLWYSYDD.
LLYTHYR, epistle, letter.	LLYTHYRAU, LLYTHYRON.
MYNYDD, mountain.	MYNYDDOEDD, MYNYDDAU.
MYNWENT, churchyard.	MYNWENTYDD, MYNWENTI.
PLWYF, parish.	PLWYFI, PLWYFYDD.
PENTREF, village.	PENTREFI, PENTREFYDD.
TREF, town.	TREFI, TREFYDD.
RHWYD, net.	RHWYDI, RHWYDAU.

Important Rule.—When the subject is a Plural Noun, the Verb is always Singular, but when the Subject is a Plural Personal Pronoun, the Verb is Plural, *e.g.* :—

Y MAE'R LLONG AR Y MÔR, The ship is on the sea.

Y MAE'B LLONGAU AR Y MÔR, The ships are on the sea.

Y MAE EF AR Y MÔR, He is on the sea.

Y MAENT HWY AR Y MÔR, They are on the sea.

VOCABULARY.

DYSGU, to learn, teach.	LLADD, to kill.
ATEB, to answer.	SAETHU, to shoot.
YN Y MAN, by and by.	CADW SŴN, to make a noise.

Proverbs.

1. Ni chël grudd gystudd calon.
2. Ni raid rhoi cloch am wddf ynfyd.

EXERCISE 21.

A.—Write *fy*, *dy*, *ei* (his), *ei* (her), *ein*, *eich*, *eu*, before the following nouns, making the necessary changes :—

cân (song), *amser* (time), *mam* (mother), *bwrd* (table), *traed* (feet).

B.—Translate into English :—

1. Yr oedd yr athro yn dysgu'r plant yn yr ysgol.
2. Byddaf yn darllen Hanes Cymru yfory i'r genethod.
3. Yr wyf wedi ateb eu llythyrau.
4. Y mae ei thad wedi saethu'r llwynogod ar y mynydd.
5. Yr oedd y genethod yn cerdded yn gyflym at yr afon.
6. Y mae'r dynion wedi gweithio yn ddiwyd.
7. Yr ydym ni yn canmol y plant am eu gwaith da.
8. Y mae defaid ar fynyddoedd uchel Cymru.
9. Yr oedd y genethod yn cadw sŵn yn yr ysgol ddoe.
10. Bydd y bachgen yn myned adref yn y man.

C.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. The school is in the field, and the chapel is on the hill.
2. The men have killed the foxes.
3. Your father was walking over the mountains.
4. The boy is playing in the barn.
5. The children are learning their lessons.
6. Your brother was shooting pigeons on the island.
7. The parents are praising their children.
8. I have not read the girl's letter.
9. The boy and the girl are playing on the hearth.
10. We have not worked in the fields to-day.

LESSON 22.

NUMBER.—(Continued).

The Plural is formed from the Singular :—

(2) By change of vowel.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
a > ai BRÂN, crow.	BRAIN.
SANT, saint.	SAINT.
LLYGAD, eye.	LLYGAID.

a > ei	TARW , bull.	TEIRW .
	CARW , stag.	CEIRW .
	ARTH , bear.	EIRTH .
	GAFR , goat.	GEIFR .
	BARDD , bard.	BEIRDD .
	IÂR , hen.	IEIR .
a > y	BUSTACH , bullock.	BUSTYCH .
e > y	CYLLELL , knife.	CYLLYLL .
o > y	FFON , stick.	FFYN .
	FFORDD , road.	FFYBDD .
	CORN , horn.	CYRN .
	CORFF , body.	CYRFF .
	PORTH , gate.	PYRTH .
	CYMRO , Welshman.	CYMBRY .

oe > wy	OEN , lamb.	ŴYN .
	CROEN , skin.	CRWYN .
a . . . a > e . . . y	ALARCH , swan.	ELYRCH .
	ARADR , plough.	ERYDR .
a . . . a > e . . . ai	DAFAD , sheep.	DEFAID .
a . . . e > e . . . y	BACHGEN , boy.	BECHGYN .
	CASEG , mare.	CESYG .
	CASTELL , castle.	CESTYLL .
	LLAWES , sleeve.	LLEWYS .
	MACRELL , mackerel.	MECRYLL .
	MANEG , glove.	MENYG .
	MANTELL , cloak.	MENTYLL .
1 . . . w > e . . . y	ASGWEN , bone.	ESGYRN .

The following Plurals should be noticed :—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
GŴR, man, husband.	GWŶR.
LLO, calf.	LLOI.
HAEARN, iron.	HEYRN.
PENNOG, herring.	PENWAIG.
TROED, foot.	TRAED.
TŶ, house.	TAI.

Proverbs.

1. Ni cheir gan lwynog ond ei groen.
2. Nes penelin nag arddwrn.

EXERCISE 22.

A.—Give the plural of the following Nouns :—

bys, pryf, glin, cerdd, eryr, llyn, hoel, heol, rhwyd, bardd, Cymro, llo, tŷ, croen, troed, aradr, gafr, ffordd, llygad, gŵr.

B.—Translate into English :—

1. Y mae'r cyllyll yn llaw mab yr athro.
2. Yr oedd y defaid dan yr eira.
3. Y mae traed y plant yn yr afon.
4. Y mae'r wraig wedi ateb llythyrâu ei gŵr.
5. Yr ydym wedi prynu'r tŷ gwyn yn y dref.
6. Yr oedd yr asgwrn ar yr aelwyd yn y tŷ.
7. Y mae menyg yr eneth ar y bwrdd uchel.
8. Yr oedd y bachgen ar y ffordd i'r dref ddoe.
9. Nid ydym wedi prynu crwyn y defaid.
10. Y mae'r ŵyn bach yn chwarae ar y ddôl.

C.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. He has sold the black bull's skin.
2. The crows have killed the little lamb.
3. He was selling sheep to your father.
4. The boy was not reading his book.
5. Have you seen the gloves? I have

not. 6. The fathers and the mothers were praising their children. 7. The children are playing in the fields. 8. The poet has praised the songs of Wales. 9. The swans were on the lake the day before yesterday. 10. My father has bought sheep and calves.

LESSON 23.

NUMBER.—(Continued).

The Plural is formed from the Singular :—

(3) **By change of vowel and the addition of a termination :—**

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
a > e	GARDD, garden.	GERDDI.
	NANT, brook.	NENTYDD.
	GWLAD, country.	GWLEDYDD.
a > ei	MAB, son.	MEIBION.
ae > ei	SAER, carpenter	SEIRI.
ae > ey	MAES, field.	MEYSYDD.
	CAER, fort.	CEYRYDD.
ai > ei	GAIR, word.	GEIRIAU.
	TAID, grand-father.	TEIDIAU.
	LLAIS, voice.	LLEISIAU.
au > eu	FFAU, den.	FFEUAU.
	GWAUN, meadow.	GWEUNYDD.
aw > ew	CAWR, giant.	CEWRI.
aw > o	AWR, hour.	ORIAU.
	BAWD, thumb.	BODIAU.

uw > u	BUWCH , cow.	BUCHOD .
w > y	BWRDD , table.	BYRDDAU .
	CWCH , boat.	CYCHOD .
	TWLL , hole.	TYLLAU .
w ... w > y ... y	CWMWL , cloud.	CYMYLAU .

Double Plurals with no difference in meaning :—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
ANGEL , angel.	ENGYL , ANGYLION .
CASTELL , castle.	CESTYLL , CASTELLI .
ASTELL , plank.	ESTYLL , ESTYLLOD .
PADELL , pan.	PEDYLL , PADELLI .
CLOCH , bell.	CLYCH , CLYCHAU .
SANT , saint.	SAINT , SEINTIAU .
LLO , calf.	LLOI , LLOIAU .
TŶ , house.	TAI , TEIAU .

The following plurals should be noticed :—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
ATHRO , teacher.	ATHRAWON .
BRAWD , brother.	BRODYR .
CI , dog.	CŴN .
CHWAER , sister.	CHWIORYDD .
GWRAIG , woman.	GWRAGEDD .
LLAW , hand.	DWYLAU , DWYLO .
CÂR , friend, relation.	CERAINT .
GOF , smith.	GOFAINT .
NAI , nephew.	NEIAINT .
SAIS , Englishman.	SAESON .

Proverbs.

1. Gwell gwegil câr nag wyneb estron.
2. Gwell aderyn mewn llaw na dau mewn llwyn.

EXERCISE 23.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Y mae cloch yn yr eglwys ac yn yr ysgol.
2. Yr oedd y seiri yn gweithio ar y llong.
3. Y mae oen fy chwaer yn chwarae bob dydd.
4. Yr oedd padelli fy mam dan y bwrdd.
5. Yr wyf wedi gweled cestyll Cymru.
6. Y mae'r cymylau ar y mynyddoedd.
7. Yr oeddem yn cerdded at y castell uchel ar y bryn.
8. Yr ydym wedi gweled Cymry a Saeson yn y dref.
9. Yr oedd brodyr a chwiorydd y bachgen yn dysgu eu gwersi.
10. A oedd buchod a lloi yn y cae? Nac oedd.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. The boys are playing in your garden.
2. The clouds were on the mountains and the hills.
3. There are chairs and tables in our house.
4. There are books on the tables in their houses.
5. The smiths and the carpenters are working in earnest.
6. There are boats on the lake, and ships on the sea.
7. We have bought a cow and a calf.
8. The teacher has praised the boys and the girls.
9. Have you seen my nephew to-day? I have not.
10. The foxes have run into their holes.

LESSON 24.
NUMBER.—(Continued).

The Singular of some Nouns is formed from the Collective Noun by adding **-yn** for the Masculine and **-en** for the Feminine.

MASCULINE.

COLLECTIVE.	SINGULAR.
ADAR, birds.	ADERYN, a bird.
GWELLT, straw.	GWELLTYN, a straw.
GWYBED, flies.	GWYBEDYN, a fly.
GLASWELLT, grass.	GLASWELLTYN, a blade of grass.
MOCH, pigs.	MOCHYN, a pig.
PLANT, children.	PLENTYN, a child.
PYSGOD, fish.	PYSGODYN, a fish.
YSGADAN, herrings.	YSGADENYN, a herring.

FEMININE.

COLLECTIVE.	SINGULAR.
BRESYCH, cabbage.	BRESYCHEN, a cabbage.
CACOWN, wasps.	CACYNEN, a wasp.
CNAU, nuts.	CNEUEN, a nut.
COED, trees.	COEDEN, a tree.
DAIL, leaves.	DEILEN, a leaf.
DERW, oak-trees.	DERWEN, an oak-tree.
ERFIN, S.W. turnips.	ERFINEN, a turnip.
GWENYN, bees.	GWENYNEN, a bee.
GWENITH, wheat.	GWENITHEN, a grain of wheat.
HAIDD, barley.	HEIDDEN, a grain of barley.
MAIP, turnips.	MEIPEN, a turnip.
MES, acorns.	MESEN, an acorn.
PLU, feathers.	PLUEN, a feather.
YSGALL, thistles.	{ YSGALLEN, a thistle.
	{ YSGELLYN,

VOCABULARY.

CLYWED, to hear.	GWERTHU, to sell.
HAU, to sow.	Â, with (AG before vowels).
NEITHIWR, last night.	CYN BO HIR, before long.
Y LLYNEDD, last year.	

Note.—Â, with, causes Spirant Mutation.

Proverbs.

1. Gwenynen farw ni chasgl fêl.
2. Nid cur llafur wrth ddim da.

EXERCISE 24.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Y mae pysgod yn y llynnoedd a'r afonydd.
2. Yr oedd cacwn a gwenyn yn y gerddi.
3. Nid oedd y plentyn yn yr ysgol ym mis Mai.
4. Yr oedd yr adar yn canu yn felys yn y coed.
5. Y mae'r dyn yn gwerthu gwellt yn y dref.
6. Y mae'r moch yn bwyta'r mes dan y derw.
7. Yr oedd y wraig yn gwerthu cnau a bresych.
8. Y mae'r adar yn bwyta gwybed.
9. Y mae'r bachgen wedi torri ei fys â chyllell.
10. Y mae fy nhad yn hau gwenith a haidd eleni.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. Your brothers are in the field, and your sisters are in school.
2. The children will be here before long.
3. The bird is singing in the oak-tree.
4. The boy has heard his father's voice.
5. The flies are on the tables.
6. We are standing under the oak-trees.
7. The nuts are in the boy's hand.
8. The boy's father was sowing wheat last year.
9. The children have written letters to their parents.
10. My grandmother was closing the doors and the windows.

LESSON 25.

GENDER.

1. There are only two Genders in Welsh, **Masculine** and **Feminine**.

2. Names of things which in English are Neuter as to Gender, are in Welsh either Masculine or Feminine.

3. The Gender of the names of living creatures is shown in three ways.

First way :—By adding the syllable “es” to the **Masculine**.

MASCULINE.

ARGLWYDD, a lord.

AWDUR, an author.

BRENIN, a king.

LLANC, a youth, lad.

MEISTR, a master.

DYN, a man.

CYFAILL, a (male) friend.

ARTH, a bear.

LLEW, a lion.

FEMININE.

ARGLWYDDDES, a lady.

AWDURES, an authoress.

BREHNINES, a queen.

LLANCES, a lass.

MEISTRES, a mistress.

DYNES, a woman.

CYFEILLES, a (female) friend.

ARTHES, a she-bear.

LLEWES, a lioness.

Note the following :—

CYMRO, a Welshman.

LLEIDR, a thief.

SAIS, an Englishman.

CYMRAES, a Welshwoman.

LLADRONES, a female thief.

SAESNES, an English-woman.

Second way :—By changing the termination “yn” into “en.”

MASCULINE.

ASYN, an ass.

CRWTYN, S. Wales, } boy or
HOGYN, N. Wales, } lad.

MERLYN, a pony.

FEMININE.

ASEN, a she-ass.

CROTEN, S.W., } girl or
HOGEN, N.W., } lass.

MERLEN, a pony mare.

Third way:—By having different words for each Gender.

MASCULINE.

BACHGEN, a boy.
 BRAWD, a brother.
 CEFNDER, a male cousin.
 CEFFYL, a horse.
 EWYTHR, an uncle.
 GWAS, a man-servant.
 GŴR, a man, a husband.
 MAB, a son.
 NAI, a nephew.
 TAD, a father.
 TAID, N.W., } a grand-
 TAD-CU, S.W., } father.
 TARW, a bull.

FEMININE.

GENETH, MERCH, a girl.
 CHWAER, a sister.
 CYFNITHER, a female cousin.
 CASEG, a mare.
 MODRYB, an aunt.
 MORWYN, a maid-servant.
 GWRAIG, a woman, a wife.
 MERCH, a daughter, a girl.
 NITH, a niece.
 MAM, a mother.
 NAIN, N.W., } a grand-
 MAM-GU, S.W., } mother.
 BUWCH, a cow.

EXERCISE 25.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Yr oedd y llanc yn canu yn y dref. 2. Y mae eich ewythr yn byw yn Aberystwyth. 3. Yr wyf yn ysgrifennu llythyr at eich nai. 4. Y mae y gwas yn gweithio yn y cae. 5. Yr oedd eich tad a'ch mam yn cerdded dros y mynydd. 6. Y mae ceffyl eich cefnder yn yr afon. 7. Y mae eich cyfaill wedi saethu y golomen a'r frân. 8. Yr oedd arglwyddes y castell yn cerdded at y llyn. 9. Y mae eich meist'r wedi gwerthu'r ferlen. 10. Byddaf yn mynd i'r dref bob wythnos i weld fy nai a nith fy nghyfaill.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. Your brother has cut the leaves and the acorns.
2. The book was not in your grandfather's hand.
3. Her husband was in the white house.
4. The lord of the castle is reading the king's letter.
5. My aunt was singing in the house.
6. The teacher was teaching your children.
7. Were the children writing on their books? They were.
8. Arthur's wife was living in the town.
9. Your uncle has bought a white pony.
10. He has seen his nephew, but I have not seen my grandmother.

LESSON 26.

GENDER.—(Continued).1. The following Nouns are **Masculine** :—

Afal, an apple ; *Bwrdd*, a table ; *Bwyd*, food ; *Bys*, a finger ; *Cae*, a field ; *Capel*, a chapel ; *Cleddyf*, a sword ; *Corff*, a body ; *Drws*, a door ; *Dwfr*, water ; *Eira*, snow ; *Halen*, salt ; *Hanes*, history ; *Haul*, sun ; *Llyn*, a lake ; *Llythyr*, a letter ; *Llyfr*, a book ; *Môr*, sea ; *Mynydd*, a mountain ; *Papur*, paper ; *Pen*, head ; *Plwyf*, a parish ; *Tân*, fire ; *Te*, tea ; *Trwyn*, a nose ; *Twell*, a hole ; *Tŷ*, a house ; *Tymor*, a season.

2. The following Nouns are **Feminine** :—

Afon, a river ; *Basged*, a basket ; *Clust*, ear ; *Cyllell*, a knife ; *Chwarel*, a quarry ; *Derwen*, an oak ; *Esgid*, a shoe ; *Eglwys*, a church ; *Ffenestr*, a window ; *Ffon*, a staff or walking-stick ; *Gwers*, a lesson ; *Llong*, a ship ; *Rhan*, a part ; *Tref*, a town ; *Wythnos*, a week ; *Ysgol*, a school ; *Ysgubor*, a barn ; *Ynys*, an island.

3. Some nouns have their own gender whichever sex they may denote.

The following nouns are always masculine, even when they denote females :—

baban, a babe ; *eryr*, an eagle ; *plentyn*, a child ;
pysgodyn, a fish.

The following nouns are always feminine even when they denote males :—

brân, a crow ; *colomen*, a dove ; *cwningen*, a rabbit ;
llygoden, a mouse.

If we wish to denote the sex, this may be done by using the words *gwryw*, male, and *benyw*, female, *e.g.* :—

PLENTYN GWRYW.

PLENTYN BENYW.

LLYGODEN WRYW.

LLYGODEN FENYW.

4. For the gender of nouns that denote inanimate objects, see the Second Part.

EXERCISE 26.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Y mae'r eneth yn cau drws y tŷ. 2. Nid oedd y gath yn yfed y llaeth. 3. Y mae'r dŵr ar y tân yn y gegin. 4. Yr wyf wedi darllen llythyr hir eich modryb. 5. A oedd y rhaff yn y llong ? Oedd, ond nid oedd y rhwydi yno. 6. Byddaf yn myned i'r dref yfory. 7. Yr oedd bys y bachgen ar yr afal coch. 8. Y mae'r brenin a'r frenhines yn aros yn y castell. 9. Yr oedd hi a'i mam yn cerdded i'r dref ddoe. 10. Nid ydym ni wedi gweled y brain a'r colomennod yn bwyta'r haidd yn y cae.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. The apples are in your father's barn.
2. Your brother is working in the quarry.
3. The girl is learning her lesson in school.
4. Was the woman drinking tea in the house? She was.
5. The knife is on the large table.
6. I am opening the window; his brother was shutting the door.
7. The cat was in the snow.
8. My uncle's walking-stick is in the large field.
9. I was reading the book in school.
10. I have sold a horse, but you have sold a cow and a calf.

LESSON 27.

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS.

1. The Adjective may occupy two positions in relation to the Noun it qualifies.

First :—It may be attached to the Noun; as :—*Mynydd uchel*, a high mountain. In this case the Adjective *uchel* (high) is said to be “attributive” to the Noun *mynydd*, mountain.

Second :—It may form a part of the Predicate with *Bod*—“to be”; as :—*Y mae'r mynydd yn uchel*, The mountain is high. In this case the Adjective *uchel* (high) is said to be “predicative.”

2. When the Welsh Adjective is predicative, and follows the Verb, it must be preceded by the particle “*yn*.” This *yn* is not translated into English.

3. **Rule.**—When an Adjective beginning with a mutable consonant is Predicative, and is preceded by “*yn*,” the initial letter takes the soft Mutation, as—**C**RYF, strong; Soft Mutation, **G**RYF.

DYN CRYF, a strong man.

Y MAE'R DYN YN GRYF, the man is strong.

4. The Noun, as well as the Adjective, may form a part of the Predicate ; it is preceded by "*yn*" when it follows the Verb, and its initial letter, if mutable, takes the Soft Mutation :—

YR OEDD ARTHUR YN FRENIN, Arthur was a king.

Y MAE DAFYDD YN FORWR DA, David is a good sailor.

YR YDYCH YN ARWEINYDD DA, you are a good leader.

Exception.—*Ll* and *Rh* do not change after "*yn*."

Y MAE'R LLYFR YN RHAD, the book is cheap.

Y MAE'R DYN YN LLONGWR, the man is a sailor.

EXERCISE 27.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Y mae yr afal yn goch.
2. Y maent hwy yn garedig.
3. Yr oedd y ceffyl yn gryf.
4. Nid ydwyf yn wan.
5. Y mae'r tywysog yn fab brenin.
6. Yr oedd yr afon yn isel ym mis Awst.
7. Nid oedd y bachgen yn ddrwg yn yr ysgol.
8. Yr ydych chwi yn athro da.
9. Yr oedd y dyn yn dlawd.
10. Y mae'r hen eglwys ar y bryn uchel.
11. Y mae ei ewythr yn ddyn da.
12. Yr oedd yr aderyn yn ddu.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. The apple is large.
2. The paper was yellow.
3. The field is dry.
4. The river is long, and the mountain is high.
5. The woman was poor.
6. The black bull is strong.
7. The girl was not weak.
8. Her brother's letter was long.
9. The ship was large.
10. I am a teacher in your uncle's school.
11. I shall be walking over the high mountain to-morrow.
12. His grandfather was a good man.

LESSON 28.

GENDER OF ADJECTIVES.

1. Many Adjectives have feminine forms, which are used in the Singular only. The feminine is formed from the Masculine by change of vowel.

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
w > o BRWNT, dirty, cruel.	BRONT.
CRWN, round.	CRON.
DWFN, deep.	DOFN.
LLWM, bare.	LLOM.
TLWS, pretty.	TLOS.
TRWM, heavy.	TROM.
HWN, this.	HON.
HWNNW, that.	HONNO.
y > e BYCHAN, small.	BECHAN.
BYR, short.	BER.
CRYF, strong.	CREF.
GWYN, white.	GWEN.
GWYRDD, green.	GWERDD.
LLYFN, smooth.	LLEFN.
LLYM, sharp.	LLEM.
MELYN, yellow.	MELEN.
i > ai BRITH, speckled.	BRAITH.

2. An Adjective after a Feminine Noun, whether it has a feminine form or not, has its initial Consonant, when it is mutable, in the Soft Mutation.

Examples.

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
c > g	
AFAL COCH, red apple.	BUWCH GOCH, red cow.

p > b

CYFAILL PUR, true friend. AFON BUR, pure river.

t > d

BACHGEN TAL, tall boy. GENETH DAL, tall girl.

g > —

CEFFYL GWYN, white horse. CASEG WEN, white mare.

b > f

TRWYN BYR, short nose. FFORDD FER, short road.

d > dd

OEN DU, black lamb. CATH DDU, black cat.

ll > l

MYNYDD LLWM, bare mountain. GWLAD LOM, bare country.

m > f

CAE MAWR, large field. YNYS FAWR, large island.

rh > r

CI RHAD, cheap dog. TORTH RAD, cheap loaf.

Note.

Hwn, hon, hwnnw, honno, follow the Noun preceded by the article *y* or *yr*, e.g. :—

Y DYN HWN, this man. Y WRAIG HON, this woman.

Y DYDD HWNNW, that day. YR WYTHNOS HONNO, that week.

EXERCISE 28.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Yr oedd y badell yn drom. 2. Y mae'r eneth dlos yn cerdded i'r ysgol. 3. Yr oedd y fuwch goch yn yfed dwfr o'r afon ddofn. 4. Y mae'r wraig hon yn byw yn y dref fawr. 5. Y mae carreg lefn yn llaw'r bachgen. 6. Yr wyf wedi gwerthu'r fuwch ddu. 7. Y mae cylllell fy mrawd yn llem.

8. Yfory byddaf yn gwerthu'r tarw du a'r fuwch goch. 9. Nid oedd y dyn hwn yn dlawd. 10. Y mae'r ddôl yn llom yn y gaeaf.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. The white sheep and the black lamb are in the field. 2. This stone is heavy and large. 3. There is a heavy book on our table. 4. This knife is sharp. 5. This woman is old and poor. 6. The country is bare in winter but green in summer. 7. The wise teacher has praised the little girl. 8. Her father has bought a red cow and a black mare. 9. Have you seen the yellow hen to-day? I have not. 10. Your niece has cut her finger with a sharp knife.

LESSON 29.

NUMBER OF ADJECTIVES.

Some Adjectives have a Plural Number to agree with Plural Nouns, *e.g.* :—

CI DU, a black dog; CŴN DUON, black dogs.

The Plural of Adjectives is formed in three ways.

First way :—By adding the termination *on* or *-ion* to the Singular.

The termination *-on* is used only with a few words, *e.g.* :—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
BUDR, dirty.	BUDRON.
CHWERW, bitter.	CHWERWON.
DU, black.	DUON.
GWELW, pale.	GWELWON.
TENEU, thin.	TENEUON.

The more usual termination is *-ion*, *e.g.* :—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
COCH, red.	COCHION.
CRYF, strong.	CRYFION.
CUL, narrow.	CULION.
GWYCH, gay.	GWYCHION.
GWYRDD, green.	GWYRDDION.
HIR, long.	HIRION.
LLYM, sharp.	LLYMION.
LLWYD, grey.	LLWYDION.
MELYN, yellow.	MELYNION.
SUR, sour.	SURION.
SYCH, dry.	SYCHION.

Second way :—By change of vowel.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
a > ai	BUAN, swift.	BUAIN.
	BYCHAN, little.	BYCHAIN.
	LLYDAN, wide.	LLYDAIN.
	IEUANC, young.	IEUAINC.
a > ei	HARDD, beautiful.	HEIRDD.
	MARW, dead.	MEIRW.
a . . . a > e . . . ai	ARALL, another.	ERAILL, other.
a . . . a > e . . . y	CADARN, strong.	CEDYRN.

Third way :—By change of vowel and the addition of the termination *-on* or *-ion*.

a > ei	GWAG, empty.	GWEIGION.
	GARW, rough.	GEIRWON.
	DALL, blind.	DEILLION.
	CAM, crooked.	CEIMION.
	GLAS, blue.	GLEISION.

ai > ei	MAIN, thin, slender.	MEINION.
	MAITH, long, tedious.	MEITHION.
aw > o	TLAWD, poor.	TLODION.
w > y	CRWN, round.	CRYNION.
	LLWM, bare.	LLYMION.
	TLWS, beautiful.	TLYSION.
	TRWM, heavy.	TRYMION.

Notes.

1. *Gwan*, weak, has plural *gweinion* and *gweiniad*.

2. The Plural is always formed from the Masculine Singular, never from the Feminine Singular, *e.g.* :—

YNYS WERDD, a green island.

YNYSOEDD GWYRDDION, green islands.

Proverbs.

1. Tlws popeth bychan.

2. Ni cheir afal pêr ar bren sur.

EXERCISE 29.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Yr oedd bochau'r eneth yn gochion. 2. Y mae eich brodyr yn ddynion cryfion. 3. Y mae'r afonydd yn llydain a'r llynnoedd yn ddyfnion. 4. Yr oedd y plant yn bwyta afalau surion. 5. Yr oedd dail sychion dan y moch teneuon. 6. Y mae'r caeau yn wyrddion yn yr haf. 7. Yr oedd cerrig gwynion ar ben y mynydd. 8. Nid yw plant yr amaethwr yn dlodion. 9. Y mae'r arglwyddes yn byw mewn castell cadarn ar y bryn. 10. Yr oedd dwylaw fy nai yn fudron ddoe.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. The poor children live in the white house. 2. He has bought the black cows. 3. The green apples are on the table. 4. There are empty houses in the town. 5. The green apples were sour. 6. My mother's hands are thin and long. 7. The farmer's fields are bare in winter. 8. There are narrow streets in our town. 9. There are round tables in the strong castle. 10. This boy has written another letter to his mother.

LESSON 30.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

In Welsh, Adjectives have four degrees of Comparison :—The Positive, the Equative, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

These Degrees are formed in two ways.

First way :—By adding terminations to the Positive. These are :—*ed* for the Equative, *-ach* for the Comparative, and *-af* for the Superlative.

Examples.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Equative.</i>	<i>Com- parative.</i>	<i>Super- lative.</i>
DOETH, wise.	DOETHED, as wise.	DOETHACH, wiser.	DOETHAF, wisest.
GLÂN, clean.	GLANED.	GLANACH.	GLANAF.
GWYN, white.	GWYNNED.	GWYNNACH.	GWYNNAF.
TAL, tall.	TALED.	TALACH.	TALAF.

Notes.

1. When the positive ends in **g, b, d**, these letters are changed into **c, p, t**, in the other degrees.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Equative.</i>	<i>Com- parative.</i>	<i>Super- lative.</i>
TEG, fine.	TECED.	TECACH.	TECAF.
GWLYB, wet.	GWLYPED.	GWLYPACH.	GWLYPAF.
CALED, hard.	CALETED.	CALETACH.	CALETAF.

2. When *-ai, -aw, -w*, appear in the Positive, they are changed into *-ei, -o*, and *-y* in the other degrees.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Equative.</i>	<i>Com- parative.</i>	<i>Super- lative.</i>
MAIN, slender.	MEINED.	MEINACH.	MEINAF.
TLAWD, poor.	TLOTED.	TLOTACH.	TLOTAF.
LLWM, bare.	LLYMED.	LLYMACH.	LLYMAF.

3. The Equative is preceded by *cyn*, and its initial letter, if mutable, undergoes the Soft Mutation, e.g., *cyn daled*, as tall; *cyn ddoethed*, as wise.

Exceptions.—*Ll* and *rh* do not change, e.g., *cyn llawned*, as full; *cyn rhated*, as cheap.

Second way :—By using the Adverbs *mor, mwy* and *mwyaſ*.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Equative.</i>	<i>Com- parative.</i>	<i>Super- lative.</i>
SIRIOL, cheerful.	MOR SIRIOL.	MWY SIRIOL.	MWYAF SIRIOL.

Notes.

1. The Second Way is generally used in the case of Adjectives of two or more syllables.

2. *Mor* causes the Soft Mutation of all initial Consonants, except *ll* and *rh*, e.g., *mor obeithiol*, as hopeful; but *mor llwyddiannus*, as successful, and *mor rhadlon*, as genial.

3. *Than* is expressed by *na*; *As* after the Adjective by *a*.

When *na* and *a* precede vowels, they become *nag* and *ag*.

Y mae Arthur yn fwy cyfoethog na Dafydd.

Arthur is richer than David.

Y mae llyn yn ddyfnach nag afon.

A lake is deeper than a river.

Cyn ddued a brân.

As black as a crow.

Mor ddiniwed ag oen.

As innocent as a lamb.

4. *Na* and *a* cause the Spirant Mutation, e.g., *cryfach na chi*, stronger than a dog; *cyn gryfed a tharw*, as strong as a bull.

EXERCISE 30.

A.—Translate into English:—

1. Y mae Blodwen yn harddach na Dafydd.
2. Yr oedd eich tad yn fwy siriol na chwi.
3. Y mae'r fuwch yn dduach na'r tarw.
4. Nid oedd y ffordd yn gulach na'r cae.
5. Yr oedd y papur yn wynnach na'r eira.
6. Y mae llaw Dafydd cyn wynned a llaw Arthur.
7. Nid oedd Gwladys yn fwy siriol na Blodwen.
8. A oedd yr haearn yn drymach na'r aur? Nac oedd.
9. Y mae plwm yn drymach nag arian.
10. Yr oedd yr ychen

trymaf yn y ddôl. 11. Yr oeddwn yn cerdded i'r dref ar y diwrnod gwlypaf yn y mis. 12. Byddaf yn fwy siriol yfory. 13. Solomon oedd y dyn doethaf yn y byd. 14. Yr oedd ei boch yn gochach na'r rhosyn cochaf.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. Your brother was more cheerful than you.
2. My mother's hair is whiter than snow.
3. Lead is heavier than silver.
4. Arthur is as rich as David.
5. Your brother was working in the field on the wettest day of the year.
6. I shall be as cheerful as you to-morrow.
7. The paper is as white as snow.
8. Your brother has eaten the sourest apple.
9. Gwladys is as rich as Blodwen.
10. This is the hardest coal in the country.
11. The boy was as tall as his brother.
12. My mother is cheerful to-day; she was not as cheerful yesterday.
13. I was reading last night and the night before last.
14. They were as tall and strong as giants.

LESSON 31.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

Some Adjectives are compared irregularly. The most important are the following :—

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Equative.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
AGOS, near.	NESED.	NES.	NESAF.
BACH,)			
BYCHAN,) little.	LLEIED.	LLAI.	LLEIAF.
DA, good.	CYSTAL.	GWELL.	GOREU.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Equative.</i>	<i>Com- parative.</i>	<i>Super- lative.</i>
DRWG, bad.	CYNDROWG. DRYCED. GWAETHED, }	GWAETH.	GWAETHAF.
HAWDD, easy.	HAWSER.	HAWS.	HAWSAF.
HEN, old.	HYNER.	HÏN. HYNACH. }	HYNAF.
HIR, long.	CYHYD.	HWY.	HWYAF.
LLAWER, much, many.	CYMAINT.	MWY.	MWYAF.
LLYDAN, broad.	CYFLED. LLETED. }	LLETACH.	LLETAF.
MAWR, great, large.	CYMAINT.	MWY.	MWYAF.
UCHEL, high.	UCHER. CYFUWCH. }	UWCH.	UCHAF.

EXERCISE 31.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Y mae'r bachgen yn dysgu'r gwersi hawsaf yn y llyfr. 2. Arthur oedd y bachgen gwaethaf yn yr ysgol. 3. Yr wyf fi cyn hyned a chwi. 4. Y mae'r llyn yn lletach na'r afon. 5. Y mae'r bryn yn uwch na'r eglwys, ac y mae'r mynydd yn uwch na'r bryn. 6. Y mae ef yn ddyn mawr, ond yr oedd ei dad yn fwy. 7. Yr oedd ef cynddrwg a'ch brawd. 8. Bu Dafydd yn aros yn hwy nag Arthur yn Aberystwyth. 9. Y mae eich llyfr chwi yn well na llyfr Dafydd. 10. Y mae aderyn mewn llaw yn well na dau mewn llwyn.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. Arthur is as old as you. 2. David was the best boy in school. 3. You are as bad as your brother.

4. A mountain is higher than a hill. 5. The road is as long as the river. 6. The field is wider than the river. 7. I am not worse than Arthur. 8. The red book is smaller than the blue book. 9. I am older than you. 10. The house is nearer to the river than the barn. 11. The longest day is in the summer, and the shortest day in the winter. 12. Merthyr coal is as good as Aberdare coal. 13. The lesson was longer last night. 14. I am not better than my father. 15. A living dog is better than a dead lion.

LESSON 32.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
1, UN,	CYNTAF, UNFED, first.
2, DAU (<i>Mas.</i>); DWY (<i>Fem.</i>), AIL, second.	
3, TRI (<i>Mas.</i>); TAIR, (<i>Fem.</i>),	TRYDYDD (<i>Mas.</i>); TRYD- EDD (<i>Fem.</i>), third.
4, PEDWAR (<i>Mas.</i>), PED- AIR (<i>Fem.</i>),	PEDWERYDD (<i>Mas.</i>); PED- WAREDD ((<i>Fem.</i>), fourth.
5, PUMP,	PUMED, fifth.
6, CHWECH, CHWE,	CHWECHED, sixth.
7, SAITH,	SEITHFED, seventh.
8, WYTH,	WYTHFED, eighth.
9, NAW,	NAWFED, ninth.
10, DEG,	DEGFED, tenth.
11, UNARDDEG,	UNFED AR DDEG, eleventh.
12, DEUDDEG,	DEUDDEGFED, twelfth.

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
13, TRI AR DDEG (<i>Mas.</i>); TAIR AR DDEG (<i>Fem.</i>),	TRYDYDD AR DDEG (<i>Mas.</i>); TRYDEDD AR DDEG (<i>Fem.</i>), thirteenth.
14, PEDWAR AR DDEG (<i>Mas.</i>); PEDAIR AR DDEG (<i>Fem.</i>),	PEDWERYDD AR DDEG, (<i>Mas.</i>); PEDWAREDD AR DDEG (<i>Fem.</i>), four- teenth.
15, PYMTHEG,	PYMTHEGFED, fifteenth.
16, UN AR BYMTHEG,	UNFED AR BYMTHEG, six- teenth.
17, DAU AR BYMTHEG (<i>Mas.</i>); DWY AR BYMTHEG (<i>Fem.</i>),	AIL AR BYMTHEG <i>or</i> EILFED AR BYMTHEG (<i>Mas. and</i> <i>Fem.</i>), seventeenth.
18, TRI AR BYMTHEG (<i>Mas.</i>); TAIR AR BYMTHEG (<i>Fem.</i>), DEUNAW,	DEUNAWFED (<i>Mas. and</i> <i>Fem.</i>), eighteenth.
19, PEDWAR AR BYMTHEG (<i>Mas.</i>), PEDAIR AR BYMTHEG (<i>Fem.</i>),	PEDWERYDD AR BYMTHEG (<i>Mas.</i>); PEDWAREDD AR BYMTHEG (<i>Fem.</i>), nineteenth.
20, UGAIN,	UGEINFED, twentieth.

Notes.

1. The Cardinal number is always placed before the Noun which it qualifies.

2. The Noun is in the singular when it is placed immediately after the Simple Cardinal Number, or the first number of a Composite Cardinal, *e.g.*, *tri dyn*, three men; *tri dyn ar ddeg*, thirteen men; *ugain afal*, twenty apples.

3. When the Cardinal, whether Simple or Composite, is followed by the preposition *o*, the noun is put in the Plural, *e.g.*, *tri o ddynion*, three men ; *tri ar ddeg o ddynion*, thirteen men.

4. If the Nouns which come after *o* have mutable consonants, their initial letters undergo the Soft Mutation, *e.g.*, *tri o ddynion*, three men ; *deg o blant*, ten children.

5. *Pum* and *chwe* are used as Adjectives, *pump* and *chwech* as Nouns, *e.g.* :—

pum dyn, or, *pump o ddynion*, five men.

chwe dyn, or, *chwech o ddynion*, six men.

6. *Un*, followed by a feminine Noun, causes the Soft Mutation of all initial Consonants except *ll* and *rh*, *e.g.*, *un ddynes*, one woman ; but *un llong*, one ship, and *un rhaw*, one spade.

Dau and *dwy* govern the Soft Mutation, *e.g.*, *dau ddyn*, two men ; *dwy ddynes*, two women.

Tri and *chwe* govern the Spirant Mutation, *e.g.*, *tri phen*, three heads ; *chwe cheffyl*, six horses.

Proverbs.

1. Gwell ci da na dyn drwg.
2. Gwell un gair gwir na chan gair teg.

EXERCISE 32.

A.—Place *fy* (my), *dy* (thy), and *y* before the following Nouns, making the necessary changes :—

clust (*f.*), llaw (*f.*), rhaff (*f.*), torth (*f.*).

boch (*f.*), ceiniog (*f.*), deilen (*f.*).

llong (*f.*), padell (*f.*), gardd (*f.*).

B.—Translate into English :—

1. Y mae pum bys ar un llaw. 2. Yr oedd tair merch eich brawd yn canu yn y dref neithiwr.
3. Yr wyf wedi prynu dau geffyl a thri llo. 4. Y mae un ar ddeg o fuchod yn y cae. 5. Y mae ugain o blant yn yr ysgol. 6. Nid oedd dau fwrdd yn eich tŷ. 7. Y mae deuddeg o fisoedd mewn blwyddyn.
8. Y mae wyth ffenestr yn yr eglwys. 9. Byddaf yn ysgrifennu pedwar llythyr yfory. 10. Yn y cae yr oedd deunaw o ddefaid ac un ar bymtheg o ŵyn.

C.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. There were five girls and ten boys in school.
2. The farmer has bought twenty pigs. 3. The farmer's son has sold fourteen hens to-day.
4. There were eleven books on the teacher's table.
5. I have seen fourteen boats on the river.
6. There are two tables and fourteen chairs in the house. 7. He has sold a cow for twenty pounds.
8. The boy has broken six windows in two days.
9. I have shot three foxes and seven hares.
10. He has bought twelve pigs, eighteen sheep, and ten calves.

LESSON 33.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES (Continued).

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
21, UN AR HUGAIN,	UNFED AR HUGAIN.
22, DAU (<i>Fem.</i> DWY) AR HUGAIN,	AIL AR HUGAIN.
23, TRI (<i>Fem.</i> TAIR) AR HUGAIN,	TRYDYDD (<i>Fem.</i> TRYDEDD) AR HUGAIN.

*Cardinal.**Ordinal.*

24, PEDWAR (<i>Fem.</i> PEDAIR) at HUG- AIN,	PEDWERYDD (<i>Fem.</i> PED- WAREDD) AR HUGAIN.
25, PUMP AR HUGAIN,	PUMED AR HUGAIN.
30, DEG AR HUGAIN,	DEGFED AR HUGAIN.
31, UN AR DDEG AR HUGAIN,	UNFED AR DDEG AR HUG- AIN.
36, UN AR BYMTHEG AR HUGAIN,	UNFED AR BYMTHEG AR HUGAIN.
40, DEUGAIN,	DEUGEINFED.
50, DEG A DEUGAIN,) HANNER CANT,)	DEGFED A DEUGAIN, HANNER CANFED.
60, TRI UGAIN, TRIGAIN,	TRI UGEINFED.
70, TRI UGAIN A DEG, DEG A THRI UGAIN,	DEGFED A THRI UGAIN.
80, PEDWAR UGAIN,	PEDWAR UGEINFED.
90, PEDWAR UGAIN A DEG, DEG A PHEDWAR UGAIN,	DEGFED A PHEDWAR UGAIN.
100, CANT,	CANFED.
101, CANT AC UN,	CYNTAF WEDI'R CANT, <i>or</i> WEDI'R CANFED.
200, DEUCANT <i>or</i> DAU CANT,	DEUCANFED.
300, TRI CHANT,	TRI CHANFED.
1000, MIL,	MILFED.

Notes.

1. **Cyntaf** and **unfed**. *Cyntaf* is used as a simple ordinal, *unfed* in composite numbers, *e.g.* :—

Y dyn cyntaf, the first man.

Yr unfed dyn ar hugain, the twenty-first man.

2. Nouns are placed after simple ordinals, and the first number of a Composite ordinal, *e.g.* :—

Y trydydd dydd, the third day.

Y trydydd dydd ar hugain, the twenty-third day.

Exception.—*Cyntaf* is placed after the Noun, *e.g.*, *y dydd cyntaf*, the first day.

3. All masculine nouns after ordinals undergo no mutation of their initial consonants, *e.g.*, *y trydydd ceffyl*, the third horse ; *y seithfed mab*, the seventh son.

Exception.—*Ail* governs the Soft Mutation, *e.g.*, *yr ail ddyn*, the second man ; *yr ail lyfr*, the second book.

4. All feminine nouns after ordinals undergo the Soft Mutation, *e.g.*, *y drydedd bennod*, the third chapter.

VOCABULARY.

BYWYD, life, *pl.* bywydau.

MODFEDD, inch, *pl.* modfeddi.

RHAN, part, division,
pl. rhannau.

GLO, coal.

PWLL GLO, a coal pit.

ADNOD, verse, *pl.* adnodau.

PENNILL, verse (of poetry),
pl. penillion.

PENNOD, chapter, *pl.* penodau.

SALM, psalm, *pl.* salmau.

MILLTIR, mile, *pl.* milltiroedd.

RHANNU, to divide.	O'R, of the, from the.
ADRODD, to recite.	O'R DIWEDD, at last.
DYSGU, to learn.	AR OL, after, behind.
O, of, from.	O FLAEN, before.

Proverbs.

1. Gwna ddaioni, a gwna 'n ddiairos.
2. Diboen i ddyn dybio'n dda.

EXERCISE 33.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Y mae eich brawd wedi gwerthu chwech ar hugain o ddefaid. 2. Yr oedd deugain o ddynion yn gweithio ar y llong. 3. Y mae dau cant ac ugain o ddynion wedi colli eu bywydau yn y pwl glo. 4. Y mae un ar bymtheg ar hugain o fodfeddi mewn llathen. 5. Bu'r dyn yn byw yng Nghymru am un mis ar ddeg. 6. Yr oeddwn yn byw yn Llundain yn y flwyddyn mil naw cant ac un. 7. Y mae'r bachgen wedi dysgu cant a saith a deugain o adnodau. 8. Mewn un salm y mae cant ac un ar bymtheg a thrigain o adnodau. 9. Yr oedd y ci yn mynd o flaen y defaid. 10. Y mae tri chant a thrigain a phump o ddyddiau mewn blwyddyn.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. Nine hundred soldiers were walking out of the town. 2. One hundred and nineteen men have lost their lives in the coalpit. 3. There are forty counties in England and twelve in Wales. 4. The farmer has bought ninety five sheep. 5. There are fifty-two weeks in a year. 6. The boy has recited

twenty-one verses in school. 7. The farmer has sold his house for five hundred pounds. 8. The man has sold fifteen oxen and six horses. 9. There are one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards in a mile. 10. There are in school two hundred boys and one hundred and fifty girls.

C.—Translate into English :—

1. Y mae'r bachgen wedi dysgu'r drydedd Salm ar hugain. 2. Y mae'r eneth yn seithfed yn ei dosbarth. 3. Yr wyf wedi darllen y seithfed bennod ar hugain o'r ail lyfr. 4. Y mae eich mam wedi darllen y ganfed Salm. 5. Yr oedd y dyn yn Llundain ar y degfed dydd o Fehefin. 6. Y mae'r tad wedi rhoddi'r drydedd ran i'w ferch. 7. Yfory byddaf yn adrodd y bymthegfed bennod. 8. Ar y trydydd ar ddeg o fis Awst yr oeddwn i ar ben yr Wyddfa. 9. Y maent wedi canu'r pumed pennill. 10. Ar y nawfed dydd o'r mis yr oedd ystorm ar y môr.

D.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. Your brother has learnt the seventh verse of the eighth Psalm. 2. The girl has repeated the fourth verse. 3. To-morrow I shall be reading the nineteenth chapter. 4. The farmer's second son has killed ten foxes on the mountain. 5. The boy has caught the third blackbird to-day. 6. At last the boy has learnt the fifteenth chapter. 7. My friend's little son has had his first prize in school. 8. The boys will be coming home on the twenty-ninth of July. 9. The enemy has burnt the third part of the city. 10. In the seventh boat there were ten strong men.

LESSON 34.

“MAE,” “YDYW ” (“YW ”), “OES,” “SYDD.”

A Welsh sentence of the normal or usual order has its verb at the beginning of the sentence. Then comes the subject, followed by the remainder of the sentence. But the normal order is often changed for the sake of making another word or phrase more prominent and emphatic, *e.g.* :—

NORMAL SENTENCE.—*Y mae'r dyn yn fugail*, the man is a shepherd.

INVERTED SENTENCE.—*Bugail ydyw'r dyn*, the man is a shepherd.

NORMAL SENTENCE.—*Y mae ef yn fugail*, he is a shepherd.

INVERTED SENTENCE.—*Bugail ydyw ef*, he is a shepherd.

NORMAL SENTENCE.—*Y mae'r bachgen yn yr ysgol*, the boy is in school.

INVERTED SENTENCE.—*Yn yr ysgol y mae'r bachgen*, the boy is in school.

Now *mae*, *ydyw* (*yw*), *oes*, *sydd*, according as they appear in normal or in inverted sentences, may be distinguished in the following way :—

I.—Normal Sentence.

(a) Use *y mae* in an affirmative sentence, *e.g.* :—

Y mae'r bachgen yn y tŷ, the boy is in the house.

(b) In a negative sentence after *nid* use *ydyw* (*yw*) when the subject is definite, but *oes* when it is indefinite, *e.g.* :—

Nid ydyw'r bachgen yn y tŷ, the boy is not in the house.

Nid oes bachgen yn y tŷ, there is no boy in the house.

(c) In an interrogative sentence after the particle *a* use *ydyw* (*yw*) when the subject is definite, but *oes* when it is indefinite, *e.g.* :—

A ydyw'r bachgen yn y tŷ? Is the boy in the house?

A oes bachgen yn y tŷ? Is there a boy in the house?

(d) In a conditional sentence use *ydyw* (*yw*) when the subject is definite, but *oes* when it is indefinite, *e.g.* :—

Os ydyw'r bachgen yn y tŷ, if the boy is in the house.

Os oes bachgen yn y tŷ, if there is a boy in the house.

II.—Inverted Sentence.

(a) *Sydd* is used when the subject, whether it be a noun or a pronoun, comes before the verb, *e.g.* :—

Y bachgen sydd yn y tŷ, it is the boy who is in the house; the boy is in the house.

Efe sydd yn y tŷ, it is he who is in the house; he is in the house.

Pwy sydd yn y tŷ? Who is in the house?

(b) When a predicative noun, a predicative adjective or a predicative pronoun is placed, for the sake of emphasis, at the beginning of a sentence, use *ydyw* (*yw*), *e.g.* :—

Bugail ydyw'r dyn, a shepherd the man is; the man is a shepherd.

Caredig ydyw'r dyn, kind the man is; the man is kind.

Pwy ydyw'r dyn? Who is the man?

(c) When an adverb or a phrase is placed at the beginning of a sentence for the sake of emphasis, use *y mae*, *e.g.* :—

Yno y mae'r bachgen, it is there that the boy is ;
the boy is *there*.

Yn y tŷ y mae'r bachgen, it is in the house that the
boy is ; the boy is in the *house*.

Notes.

1. When the subject of a sentence is a Proper Noun, or is a noun limited by the article, an adjective, a prefixed pronoun, or a noun in the Genitive Case, it is said to be definite or particular ; but when the subject is not so limited, it is said to be indefinite or general, *e.g.*,—*y tŷ*, *y tŷ hwn*, *fy nhŷ*, *tŷ'r athro*, and *Towyn* are definite ; but *tŷ* is indefinite.

2. Either *yw* or *ydyw* may be used in a sentence, but *ydyw* should be used in answers to questions, *e.g.* :—

A yw'r } *bachgen yn y tŷ?* *Ydyw*.
A ydyw'r }

Is the boy in the house ? Yes.

3. The interrogative particle *a* is used before a Verb, but *ai* is used before other parts of speech, *e.g.* :—

A ydyw'r bachgen yn y tŷ?

Is the boy in the house ?

Ai'r bachgen sydd yn y tŷ?

Is it the boy who is in the house ?

VOCABULARY.

NERTH, <i>nm.</i> , <i>pl.</i> nerthoedd, power, strength.	DYDD MERCHER, Wednes- day.
LLADD AR, to run down.	DYDD IAU, Thursday.
DYDD SUL, Sunday.	DYDD GWENER, Friday.
DYDD LLUN, Monday.	DYDD SADWRN, Saturday.
DYDD MAWRTH, Tuesday.	TRYSOR, <i>nm.</i> , <i>pl.</i> TRYSORAU, treasure.

BUGAIL, <i>nm.</i> , <i>pl.</i> BUGEIL- IAID, a shepherd.	Â'I HOLL Egni, with all his might.
YN GYMRAEG, in Welsh.	DIM YN Y BYD, nothing at all.
YN SAESNEG, in English.	
DA DROS BEN, exceedingly good.	DRUAN OHONO, poor fellow. AR BRYDIAU, at times.

Proverbs.

1. Ni chêl ynyfyd ei feddwl.
2. Nid rhy hen neb i ddysgu.

EXERCISE 34.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Yn y cae y mae'r bachgen yn chwarae. 2. Y mae'r gwas yn gweithio yn dda dros ben. 3. Druan ohono; y mae'r bachgen wedi colli ei dad. 4. A oes gwell bachgen yn yr ysgol? Nac oes. 5. Y trysor goreu yw diwydrwydd. 6. Y mae nerth ci yn ei ddant a nerth eryr yn ei big. 7. Y bachgen sydd yn gweithio â'i holl egni. 8. Nid oes neb yn rhy hen i ddysgu. 9. Gwell ydyw ci da na dyn drwg. 10. Yr eneth sydd yn ysgrifennu llythyr yn Gymraeg.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. The master is praising the children to-day. 2. The master is not praising the children to-day. 3. Is the master praising the children to-day? No. 4. Is it the master who is praising the children to-day? No. 5. It is the master who is praising the children to-day. 6. Who is praising the children to-day? 7. Is there a book on the table? No, but there is a loaf. 8. This boy is a good friend. 9. A good friend this boy is. 10. An idle shepherd is the wolf's friend.

LESSON 35.

IDIOMS WITH “BOD.”

1. When the Nominative to *has* or *have*, meaning to possess, is a noun, it is expressed in Welsh by preposition *gan* (with) + Noun in the Accusative Case, preceded by *y mae*, while the object of *has* or *have* will, in Welsh, be the Nominative or subject to *y mae*.

Example.

The boy has an apple. This is put into Welsh thus :—
Y mae afal gan y bachgen, which translated literally is :—
 “There is an apple with the boy.”

The Welsh sentence is arranged in the following order :—

Verb + Nominative	}	+ Prepositional Phrase.
or		
Subject		

Y mae + afal + gan y bachgen.

2. Sometimes the sentence is arranged thus :—

Verb + Prepositional Phrase + Nominative
or
Subject.

e.g. :—Y mae + gan y bachgen + afal.

The initial letter of the Nominative, if mutable, takes the Soft Mutation when it does not immediately follow the Verb.

Examples.

(a) *Y mae gan eich tad geffyl da.*

Your father has a good horse.

(b) *Y mae gan fy chwaer lyfr.*

My sister has a book.

- (c) *Y mae gan eich brawd dorth.*
Your brother has a loaf.

In (a) the initial *c* is changed into *g*.

In (b) the initial *ll* is changed into *l*.

In (c) the initial *t* is changed into *d*.

3. Notice the following :—

- (a) *Yr oedd afal gan y bachgen.*
The boy had an apple.
(b) *Bydd afal gan y bachgen.*
The boy will have an apple.
(c) *A oes afal gan y bachgen?*
Has the boy an apple?
(d) *Nid oes afal gan y bachgen.*
The boy has not an apple.

NOTE.—*Gan* causes Soft Mutation.

EXERCISE 35.

A.—Write **ei** (his) and **ei** (her) before the following nouns :—

brawd, cath, padell, tir, ci, bara, pen, trwyn, gobaith, llaw.

B.—Translate into English :—

1. *Yr oedd gan y dyn ddwy long a thri chweh.*
2. *Y mae gan eich tad fuwch goch a llo gwyn.*
3. *Yr oedd dau dŷ gan eich modryb.* 4. *A oes gan y bachgen lyfr?* *Nac oes.* 5. *Yr oedd gan y ferch ieir a gwyddau.* 6. *A oes mab gan y wraig?* *Oes.*
7. *Yr wyf wedi cael llythyr oddiwrth eich mab.*
8. *Y mae gan yr amaethwr feibion a merched.*
9. *Yr oedd tri llyfr gan yr athro ar ei fwrdd.*
10. *Bydd gan fy nai gnau ac afalau yfory.*

C.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. The man has a sheep. 2. The woman has a cow. 3. Your sister has a large book. 4. Her mother had money in her hand. 5. Your aunt had a big loaf on her table. 6. Has your brother a black cow? No. 7. My father has twenty sheep and ten lambs. 8. The bird has black feathers. 9. The sheep has two lambs. 10. The boy's father has horses, cows, and calves.

LESSON 36.

IDIOMS WITH “BOD.”—(Continued).

1. When the Nominative to *have*, meaning to *possess*, is a Pronoun, it is translated into Welsh by adding a termination to the Preposition *gan*. This forms a class of Prepositions which is unlike anything in English. It is fully explained in the Second Part of this work.

The full conjugation of *gan* (with) is as follows :—

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

First Person.

GENNYF, with me.

GENNYM, with us.

Second Person.

GENNYT, with thee.

GENNYCH, with you.

Third Person.

GANDDO, with him.

GANDDYNT, with them.

GANDDI, with her.

Now, the Present Indicative of I have, etc., will be expressed in Welsh as follows :—

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1. Y MAE GENNYF, I have. Y MAE GENNYM, we have.
2. Y MAE GENNYT, thou hast. Y MAE GENNYCH, you have.
3. Y MAE GANDDO, he has. } Y MAE GANDDYNT, they
 Y MAE GANDDI, she has. } have.

Examples.

- (a) *Y mae llyfr gennyf yn fy llaw*, I have a book in my hand; translated literally, this is,—There is a book with me in my hand.
- (b) *Y mae tad tyner gennych*, You have a kind father.
- (c) *Y mae tŷ da gennym*, We have a good house.

The other Tenses are used in a similar way.

2. When the Pronominal Preposition is placed immediately after the Verb, the initial letter of the Nominative, if mutable, takes the Soft Mutation.

Examples.

- (a) *Yr oedd ganddo gyfoeth mawr.*
He had great riches.
- (b) *Y mae ganddi lawer o blant.*
She has many children.
- (c) *Y mae gennyf ddafad ddu.*
I have a black sheep.

In (a) the initial *c* in *cyfoeth* is changed into *g*.

In (b) the initial *l* in *llawer* is changed into *l*.

In (c) the initial *d* in *dafad* is changed into *dd*.

EXERCISE 36.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Y mae ganddynt gyfoeth mawr. 2. Yr oedd ganddo geffyl da. 3. A oes ganddo darw du?

Nac oes. 4. A oes llyfrau gennych? Oes; y mae gennym ddau cant o lyfrau. 5. Y mae ganddi dŷ da. 6. Nid oes gennych ddwy fuwch goch. 7. Yr oedd yr arian ganddi ddoe. 8. Y mae ganddo bysgod da yn ei long.

B.—Translate into Welsh in two ways as shown in the Examples in Sections 1 and 2 above:—

1. We have ships on the sea. 2. They have four horses in the field. 3. You have a good dog.
4. She has one son. 5. I have a white dog and seven black sheep. 6. He had a black book.
7. They had five ships on the sea. 8. She had a good father. 9. He has no books in the house.
10. They have no cat.

LESSON 37.

IDIOMS WITH “BOD”—(Continued).

1. Certain feelings of the mind are expressed by *bod* and an Adjective followed by *gan* and a Noun, or some form of the Pronominal Preposition *gennyf*.

Examples.

Yr oedd yn dda gan eich tad glywed.

Your father was glad to hear.

Y mae'n dda gennyf weled.

I am glad to see.

Yr oedd yn ddrwg ganddo glywed.

He was sorry to hear.

Y mae'n gas gennyf weled.

I hate to see.

Y mae'n rhyfedd gennym weled.

We are surprised to see.

2. Certain wants, desires, &c., are expressed by *bod* and a noun, followed by the Preposition *ar*, upon, on, and a noun; or some form of the Pronominal Preposition *arnaf*.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ARNAF, upon me. | ARNOM, upon us. |
| 2. ARNAT, upon thee. | ARNOCH, upon you. |
| 3. ARNO, upon him. } | ARNYNT, upon them. |
| ARNI, upon her. } | |

Examples.

- (a) *Y mae syched arnaf*, I am thirsty; literally, There is thirst upon me.
- (b) *Y mae newyn arno*, He is hungry.
- (c) *Y mae arnom ddyled*, We are in debt; we owe.
- (d) *Y mae ar y bachgen ofn*, The boy is afraid.
- (e) *Y mae arni ofn y fuwch*, She is afraid of the cow.
- (f) *Y mae arnynt eisiau bwyd*, They want food.
- (g) *Y mae annwyd arno*, He is cold.
Y mae'r annwyd arno, He has a cold.

Note.

The rule as to the change of the initial letter of the Nominative, already given, must be observed.

(See in Example (c) where *dyled* has been changed into *ddyled*).

Proverbs.

1. Nid ar redeg y mae aredig.
2. A wnêl dyn, Duw a'i barn.

EXERCISE 37.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Y mae'n dda gennyf weled y llythyr. 2. Yr oedd yn gas gennym weled y dynion drwg. 3. Yr oedd yn rhyfedd ganddynt weled y tarw mawr. 4. Y mae syched ar eich brawd. 5. Yr oedd arno eisiau dwfr. 6. Y mae'r annwyd ar eich tad. 7. Yr oedd arno ofn y ci. 8. Bydd yn dda gennyf weled y dyn yfory yn y dref. 9. Nid oedd arnaf ofn y tarw. 10. A oes newyn yn y wlad? Oes; y mae yno newyn mawr. 11. Yr oedd arni eisiau bwyd. 12. Yr oedd yr annwyd arni neithiwr.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. He was hungry. 2. He was in debt. 3. She was afraid of the bull. 4. We want water. 5. I was glad to see your father. 6. He hates to see bad men. 7. She is hungry. 8. The girl is afraid of the bull. 9. She had a cold. 10. She was thirsty in the night. 11. We were surprised to see your father in the field. 12. I was glad to see your brother.

C.—Add suitable adjectives to the following nouns :—
colomen, llynnoedd, pentref, cylllell, Cymry, bysedd, gwlad, cwmwl, llaw, afalau.

LESSON 38.
REGULAR VERBS.

The following are the Simple Forms of a Regular Verb in the Indicative Mood and in the Imperative Mood.

For the full Conjugation of the Verb, see the Second Part.

A.—Personal Forms.*I.—INDICATIVE MOOD,*

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. CANAF, I sing or I shall sing. | 1. CANWN. |
| 2. CENI. | 2. CENWCH. |
| 3. CÂN. | 3. CANANT. |

PAST CONTINUOUS (OR IMPERFECT) TENSE.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. CANWN, I was singing. | 1. CANEM. |
| 2. CANIT. | 2. CANECH. |
| 3. CANAI. | 3. CENYNT, CANENT. |

PAST INDEFINITE (OR AORIST) TENSE.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. CENAIS, I sang. | 1. CANASOM. |
| 2. CENAIST. | 2. CANASOCH. |
| 3. CANODD. | 3. CANASANT. |

PAST PERFECT (OR PLUPERFECT) TENSE.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. CANASWN, I had sung. | 1. CANASEM. |
| 2. CANASIT. | 2. CANASECH. |
| 3. CANASAI. | 3. CANASYNT, CANASENT. |

II.—IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. ————— | 1. CANWN, let us sing. |
| 2. CÂN, sing. | 2. CENWCH, sing. |
| 3. CANED, let him sing, | 3. CANENT, { let them sing.
CANANT, } |

B.—Impersonal Forms.

I.—INDICATIVE.

Present and Future—CENIR, some one sings.
some one will sing.

Past Continuous—CENID, some one was singing.

Past Indefinite—CANWYD, some one sang.

Past Perfect—CANESID, } some one had sung.
CANASID, }

II.—IMPERATIVE.

CANER, let some one sing.

Notes.

1. The Impersonal Forms are not passive in meaning. They imply a general or indefinite subject, such as "one, some one, they, people," e.g., *cenir* means "one or some one sings," or "they or people sing."

2. The Verb may have the Personal Pronoun to follow it, as *Canon ni*, we shall sing.

3. When the Pronoun precedes the Verb, the initial letter of the Verb, if mutable, takes the Soft Mutation, as *ni gamon*, we shall sing.

4. The Particle *fe* may also be placed before the Verb for all persons in any Tense in the Indicative Mood. The initial letter of the Verb, if mutable, undergoes the Soft Mutation, e.g., *fe genais*, I sang; *fe ganasant*, they sang.

Mi is thus used in North Wales.

Proverbs.

1. Goreu trysor, diwydrwydd.

2. Prŷn hen, prŷn eilwaith.

EXERCISE 38.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Mi brynaf y llyfr yfory.
2. Gwerthodd eich tad y fuwch wen a'i llo yn y dref ddoe.
3. Cysgais neithiwr am wyth awr.
4. Fe ddysg y bachgen ei wers.
5. Gwelais y plant yn y cae neithiwr.
6. Fe ddysgodd y bechgyn saith o adnodau neithiwr.
7. Prynasom y defaid a'r ceffylau yn y ffair.
8. Enillais yr arian yn y dref.
9. Fe ddysgant hwy eu gwersi cyn bo hir.
10. Ysgrifennwch eich enwau ar eich llyfrau.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. I sold the cow in the town.
2. He read my letter.
3. He learnt eight verses last night.
4. I will read the book to-morrow.
5. The teacher answered your letter.
6. The little boy slept in the field.
7. Sell your sheep and your lambs in the fair.
8. We opened the doors and the windows yesterday.
9. Let the boy learn his lesson well every day.
10. Buy and read the best books.

LESSON 39.
PASSIVE VOICE EQUIVALENTS.

What in English would be the Passive Voice is in Welsh expressed in two ways.

FIRST WAY :—By means of the Impersonal Forms of the Verb.

Example.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. DYSGIR FI, I am taught. | 1. DYSGIR NI, we are taught. |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
2. DYSGIR DI, thou art taught.	2. DYSGIR CHWI, you are taught.
3. DYSGIR EF, he is taught. } DYSGIR HI, she is taught. }	3. DYSGIR HWYNT, they are taught.

The other Tenses are used in a similar way, *e.g.*,

DYSGID FI, I was being taught.

DYSGWYD FI, I was taught.

After *fe*, the infixed personal pronoun is used before the impersonal form of the Verb. Thus :—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. FE'M DYSGIR (I).	1. FE'N DYSGIR (NI).
2. FE'TH DDYSGIR (DI).	2. FE'CH DYSGIR (CHWI).
3. FE'I DYSGIR (EF).	3. FE'U DYSGIR (HWYNT).
FE'I DYSGIR (HI).	

Notes.

1. *Dysgir fi*, "I am taught," translated literally, is "Some one teaches me," "they teach me," the emphasis being on the occurrence of the action denoted by the verb. If, however, the agent is named, it is expressed in Welsh by *gan* + noun or some form of *gennyf*, *e.g.* :—

Dysgir fi gan ferch, I am taught by a girl.

Dysgir fi ganddo, I am taught by him.

2. The auxiliary affixed pronoun may be used after the verb.

3. The Soft Mutation occurs after *'th*.

SECOND WAY :—By means of the verb-noun “cael” + prefixed personal pronoun + verb-noun.

Example.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. YR YDWYF YN CAEL FY
NYSGU, I am taught. | 1. YR YDYM YN CAEL EIN
DYSGU. |
| 2. YR WYT YN CAEL DY
DDYSGU. | 2. YR YDYCH YN CAEL EICH
DYSGU. |
| 3. Y MAE EF YN CAEL EI
DDYSGU. | 3. Y MAENT YN CAEL EU
DYSGU. |
| Y MAE HI YN CAEL EI
DYSGU. | |

Notes.

1. *Yr ydwyf yn cael fy nysgu*, “I am (being) taught,” translated literally is, “I am in the having of my teaching.” *Cael* is Accusative Case governed by *yn*, and *nysgu* is Genitive Case dependent on *cael*.

2. The Pronoun may be used after the verb, *e.g.* :—

Yr ydwyf fi (or i) yn cael fy nysgu.

3. *Dysgu* undergoes two classes of mutations after the singular prefixed pronouns, but after the plural forms the radical remains.

VOCABULARY.

IONAWR, January.

GORFFENNAF, July.

CHWEFROR, February.

AWST, August.

MAWRTH, March.

MEDI, September.

EBRILL, April.

HYDREF, October.

MAI, May.

TACHWEDD, November.

MEHEFIN, June.

RHAGFYR, December.

GWANWYN, Spring.

GAEAF, Winter.

HAF, Summer.

MIS, *pl.*, misoedd, month.

HYDREF, Autumn.

TYMOR, *pl.*, tymhorau,
season.**Proverbs.**

1. Adwaenir y dyn wrth ei waith.
2. Trech gwlad nag arglwydd.

EXERCISE 39.

A.—Translate into English :—

1. Ysgrifennwyd y llythyr yn Ionawr.
2. Agorir y drws gan fy nai.
3. Y mae'r bachgen yn cael ei ganmol gan ei athro.
4. Gwerthwyd y fuwch gan fy mrawd.
5. Yr ydwyf yn cael fy nysgu gan fy nhad bob dydd.
6. Darllenwyd y llyfr gan y dyn.
7. Adroddir penodau yn yr ysgol gan y bechgyn a'r genethod.
8. Fe ganmolir y plant gan eu rhieni.
9. Agorwyd y drws i'r bachgen gan ei nain.
10. Cened y gân gan y plant yn dda dros ben.

B.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. The book has been read by the children.
2. Two sheep were killed yesterday by the farmer's dogs.
3. The milk on the table was drunk by the cat.
4. The letter was read by your father.
5. The money was lost on the road by your brother.
6. The book was sold last night for a shilling.
7. The books will be read by the boys and the girls.
8. The pigs had been bought for six pounds.
9. My brother's house was sold for six hundred pounds.
10. Six hens and five geese were killed by a fox last night.

LESSON 40.

SIMPLE AND COMPOUND TENSES OF "CANU."

The following table presents the simple and the compound tenses of "canu."

<i>Time.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Continuous. (or Imperfect).</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Continuous.</i>
PRESENT.	<i>Canaf, I sing.</i>	<i>Yr ydwyf yn canu, I am singing.</i>	<i>Yr ydwyf wedi canu, I have sung.</i>	<i>Bêm yn canu, Yr ydwyf wedi bod yn canu, I have been singing.</i>
PAST.	<i>Cenais, I sang.</i>	<i>Canwn, Yr oeddwn yn canu, I was singing.</i>	<i>Canaswn, Yr oeddwn wedi canu, I had sung.</i>	<i>Yr oeddwn wedi bod yn canu, I had been singing.</i>
FUTURE.	<i>Canaf, I shall sing.</i>	<i>Byddaf yn canu, I shall be singing.</i>	<i>Byddaf wedi canu, I shall have sung.</i>	<i>Byddaf wedi bod yn canu. I shall have been singing.</i>

Note.

The Future Continuous Tense is also used as a Present Habitual, *e.g.* :—

Byddaf yn canu, “I shall be singing,” also means,
“I am wont to sing.”

The past imperfect Habitual is *Byddwn yn canu*, meaning, “I used to sing.”

EXERCISE 40.

A.—Translate into Welsh :—

1. We sing. 2. We have been singing. 3. He sang. 4. He had been singing. 5. We had sung. 6. He will have sung. 7. He was singing. 8. I shall be singing. 9. We have sung. 10. We sang. 11. They had been singing. 12. We are singing. 13. They will sing. 14. We shall have been singing. 15. They sing. 16. She is singing. 17. I have sung. 18. They had sung. 19. They will have sung. 20. He has been singing. 21. We shall be singing. 22. We were singing. 23. He will have been singing. 24. We shall sing. 25. He is wont to sing. 26. She had sung. 27. They used to sing. 28. They have sung. 29. You sang. 30. They were singing.

B.—Write sentences containing the following words or phrases :—

adref, o ddifrif, gartref, druan ohono, yn Gymraeg, echdoe, cyn bo hir, y llynedd, o'r diwedd, yn aml, yn y man, cadw sŵn.

C.—Translate into English :—

1. Gwell yw marw'n fachgen dewr na byw yn fachgen llwfr. 2. Nid yw'r cwningod yn bobl

rymus, eto hwy a wnant eu tai yn y graig. 3. Y dydd cyntaf o Fawrth yw dydd gŵyl Dewi Sant. 4. Adar o'r unlliw a hedant i'r unlle. 5. Y mae hen wlad fy nhadau yn annwyl i mi. 6. Y mae tân, dŵr, a gwynt yn weision da, ond yn feistri drwg. 7. Y mae un gair gwir yn well na chan gair teg. 8. Nid yw afal pêr yn tyfu ar bren sur. 9. Cymerwch fy iau arnoch, a dysgwch gennyf. 10. Tri sydd na allwn byth dalu'n llawn iddynt,—ein rhieni, athro da, a Duw.

GWERSI DARLLEN.

1.—YR WYDD A'R WYAU AUR.

YR oedd gŵr yn berchen gŵydd oedd yn dodwy ŵy aur iddo bob dydd. Meddylodd y dyn fod llawer iawn o aur yn yr ŵydd, ac am fod arno awydd ei feddiannu, fe'i lladdodd hi. Wedi iddo ei hagog, er ei syndod, cafodd hi oddimewn yn union fel pob gŵydd arall.

2.—Y CI YN Y PRESEB.

YR oedd ci yn gorwedd mewn preseb yn llawn o wair. Daeth buwch yno gan feddwl bwyta'r gwair; ond yr oedd y ci yn chwyrnu, ac yn dangos ei ddannedd mewn modd mor fygythiol, fel yr ofnai'r fuwch neshau at y preseb.

“Y corgi hunanol!” meddai'r fuwch wrtho, “nid wyt yn gallu bwyta'r gwair dy hun, ac ni adewi i neb arall ei fwyta chwaith.”

3.—Y DYN A'R NEIDR.

AR ddiwrnod oer a rhewllyd yn y gaeaf, gwelodd gweithiwr yn y wlad neidr ar ochr clawdd ymron marw gan oerfel. Cymerodd drugaredd ar y creadur tlawd, a dododd hi yn ei fynwes i'w chynhesu. Wedi iddo gyrraedd y tŷ, fe'i rhoes hi i orwedd ar yr aelwyd o

flaen y tân i ddadebru. Ni bu hi yno yn hir cyn i'r gwres ei hadfywio, ac yna dechreuodd ymosod ar y wraig a'r plant yn y tŷ. Pan welodd y dyn mor anniolchgar yr oedd y creadur yn ymddwyn tuag ato ef a'i deulu, er ei fod wedi dangos cymaint o garedigrwydd iddi, cymerodd ei gaib yn ei law, a lladdodd hi yn y fan.



4.—Y LLWYNOG A'R GRAWNWIN.

YN niwedd yr haf, aeth llwynog i mewn i winllan lle yr oedd sypiau mawrion o rawnwin aeddfed yn crogi ar y canghennau. Gan eu bod mor hyfryd i'r golwg, temtiwyd y llwynog i neidio i fyny i geisio eu cyrraedd; ond er ei holl ymdrechion, methodd yn lân a chael gafael mewn cymaint ag un ohonynt. Pan welodd fod pob ymgais a wnai yn ofer, trodd ymaith o'r winllan gan ddywedyd wrtho ei hun,—“Ni waeth gen i pwy a'u caffo; yr wyf yn eithaf sier mai grawnwin surion ydynt.”



5.—Y BACHGEN A'R CNAU.

CAFODD bachgen lestr yn hanner llawn o gnau ar ochr y ffordd. Dododd ei law yn y llestr, a gafaelodd mewn dyrnaid ohonynt. Ond pan geisiodd dynnu ei law allan, fe fethodd. am fod gwddf y llestr yn hynod o gul. Digwyddodd fod rhyw hen ŵr yn sefyll gerllaw, oedd yn gweled y dyryswch yr oedd y bachgen ynddo. Galwodd arno, a rhoddodd y cyngor call hwn iddo,—“Gollwng hanner y cnau o'th ddwrn, yna ti a lwyddi i gael dy law allan yn bur hawdd.” Gwnaeth y bachgen yn ol y cyngor, ac ymhen ychydig funudau yr oedd wedi cael pob cneuen allan o'r llestr.

6.—Y BECHGYN A'R LLYFFAINT.

AETH nifer o fechgyn i chwarae un prynhawn ar lan llyn, lle yr oedd llawer o lyffaint yn byw. Bu y bechgyn yn eu difyrru eu hunain yno am beth amser trwy luchio cerrig i'r llyn. Lladdwyd llawer o'r creaduriaid ganddynt; ond o'r diwedd meiddiodd un hen lyffant godi ei ben allan o'r dwfr, ac mewn llais cryg gwaeddodd ar y bechgyn a gofynnodd iddynt,—“Paham yr ydych yn lluchio cerrig atom? Yr ydych yn barod wedi lladd rhai ohonom, ac wedi niweidio llawer mwy.” “Nid ydym ni yn gwneud dim ond chwarae,” oedd ateb y bechgyn. “Fe all hynny fod,” meddai'r hen lyffant; “ond dylech wybod fod yr hyn sydd yn chwarae i chwi yn farwolaeth i ni.”

7.—YR OEN A'R BLAIDD.

RHEDODD blaidd ar ol oen ieuanc, ond pan ar fin ei ddal, dihangodd y creadur bach o'i afael trwy redeg am noddfa i deml oedd a'i drws yn agored. Ar hyn, gwaeddodd y blaidd arno, a dywedodd wrtho y byddai yr offeiriad yn sier o'i ladd a'i aberthu pe daliai ef yno. “Bydded felly,” meddai'r oen, “y mae yn well gennyf gael fy aberthu ar yr allor na chael fy nifetha gennyf ti.”

8.—YR ASYN MEWN CROEN LLEW.

CAFODD asyn groen llew, ac wedi ei roddi am dano, aeth allan i'r goedwig lle y parodd ddychryn mawr i'r holl anifeiliaid. Pan welodd llwynog yn dyfod tuag ato, ceisiodd ei ddychrynnu yntau hefyd. Ond pan glywodd y llwynog lais yr asyn, dywedodd,—“Yn wir, buaswn innau hefyd wedi ffoi oddiwrthyt, oni buasai i mi glywed dy lef. Y mae dy lais yn dy gyhuddo.”

9.—MYN GAFR A'R BLAIDD.

YR oedd myn gafr wedi dringo i ben to rhyw fwthyn, a phan yn sefyll yno, gwelai flaidd islaw iddo ar y ffordd. Gan ei fod yn gwybod ei fod mewn lle eithaf diogel, dechreuodd y myn roi pob math o enwau drwg ar y blaidd. Wedi iddo wneuthur hyn am beth amser, edrychodd y blaidd i fyny, a dywedodd,—“ Y llwfrgi gwael ! nid tydi sydd yn fy nifenwi, ond y lle uchel yr wyt yn sefyll arno.”

10.—Y GOLOMEN A'R MORGRUGYN.

AETH morgrugyn at ffynnon o ddwfr i dorri ei syched, ond rywfodd syrthiodd i mewn, a bu ymron a boddi. Yr oedd colomen yn sefyll ar bren uwchlaw'r ffynnon, a gwelodd berygl y morgrugyn. Yn ddioed, tynnodd yr aderyn ddeilen oddiar y goeden, a gollyngodd hi i'r dwfr. Pan ddaeth y ddeilen o fewn cyrraedd, dringodd y morgrugyn arni, ac yn fuan daeth i'r lan yn ddiogel a'i fywyd wedi ei achub trwy garedigrwydd y golomen. Ychydig ddyddiau ar ol hyn, yr oedd heliwr yn gosod rhwyd i ddal y golomen. Pan oedd ar fin ei dal, gwelodd y morgrugyn ef, a brathodd ef yn ei sawdl. Rhoddodd y dyn ysgrech uchel, a gollyngodd y rhwyd o'i law. Parodd yr holl dwrw hwn i'r golomen weled ei pherygl, ac ehedodd ymaith i le mwy diogel.

11.—Y BLAIDD YN CANU.

CRWYDRODD myn oddiwrth yr hen afr, a rhedodd blaidd ar ei ol i geisio ei ddal. Pan welodd y myn nad oedd gobaith iddo ddianc, fe drodd at y blaidd, ac a ddywedodd,—“ Gan fy mod yn eich gafael, yr wyf yn fy rhoddi

fy hun i fyny i chwi ; ac am nad oes gennyf ond ychydig amser yn hwy i fyw, gadewch i'r ychydig hynny fod yn llawen. Os cenwch chwi, fe ddawnsiaf innau." A hwy yn gwneuthur hyn, clywodd y cŵn y canu, a daethant yno i edrych beth oedd yn bod. Darfu'r canu yn ddisymwth, a gorfu i'r blaidd redeg cyn gynted ag y medrai er mwyn achub ei fywyd.

12.—Y MOCHYN A'R DEFAID.

AETH mochyn ieuanc i fyw mewn corlan gyda'r defaid. Un diwrnod, pan afaelodd y bugail ynddo, dechreuodd y mochyn wichian a gwaeddi, a chadwodd y fath dwrwnes cynhyrfu'r holl ardal. Beiodd y defaid ef yn fawr am fod mor afreolus. "Y mae'r bugail," meddent, "yn aml yn gafaelyd ynom ni, ac nid oes yr un ohonom yn cadw'r sŵn lleiaf." "F'e all hyn fod," ebr yntau ; "ond nid yw'm hachos i fel eich achos chwi ; y mae'r bugail yn gafaelyd ynoch chwi er mwyn eich gwlan, ond ynof i er mwyn fy nghig."

13.—Y LLWYNOG A'R AFR.

UN diwrnod poeth yn yr haf, yr oedd llwynog yn myned o fan i fan i chwilio am ddwfr. O'r diwedd daeth at ffynnon yng nghanol cae, lle yr oedd dwfr i'w gael, ond ei fod yn isel ac o'i gyrraedd. Pan oedd yn estyn ei ben i lawr i'r ffynnon, llithrodd ei droed, a syrthiodd i mewn iddi. Nid oedd y ffynnon yn ddofn, ac ni chafodd un math o niwed wrth gwmpo. Wedi iddo yfed digon, gwnaeth ei oreu i ddod allan, ond methodd. Dyna lle yr oedd wedi ei ddal fel carcharor. Ymhen ychydig amser, daeth gafr yno, a phan welodd hi'r llwynog yn y

ffynnon, gofynnodd iddo a oedd y dwfr yn dda. “Ydyw, y mae’r dwfr yn hynod o dda,” oedd ateb y llwynog cyfrwys; “yn wir, y mae mor dda, fel na allaf feddwl ei adael.” Ar hyn, neidiodd yr afr i lawr heb ystyried yr hyn yr oedd yn ei wneuthur. Cyn gynted ag y cyrhaeddodd hi’r gwaelod, llamodd y llwynog ar ei chefn, ac yna, ag un naid oddiar ei chyrn, daeth allan. “Dydd da i chwi,” meddai’r creadur ffals, “yr wyf yn gobeithio y cewch flas ar y dwfr fel y cefais i.” Gwelodd yr afr, druan, ei bod wedi ei thwylo, ac yno y bu nes i’r ffermwr ei thynnu allan drannoeth.

14.—CYSGOD YR ASYN.

UN diwrnod poeth yn yr haf, llogodd dyn ieuanc asyn i’w gario o’r ddinas i’r wlad. Yr oedd perchennog yr asyn yn hebrwng y dyn ieuanc er mwyn gyrru’r anifail ymlaen. Tua chanol dydd, yr oedd y gwres mor annioddefol fel na allent fyned ymhellach; a disgynnodd y gŵr ieuanc, ac eisteddodd i lawr i orffwys dan gysgod yr asyn. Ond hawliodd perchennog yr asyn y lle hwnnw, a dywedodd wrtho am godi oddiyno. “Na wna,” meddai’r gŵr ieuanc, “nid ydych yn iawn; oni chyflogais i yr asyn am yr holl daith?” “Y mae’n eithaf gwir,” ebr y perchennog, “i chwi gyflogi’r asyn, ond ni ddarfu i chwi gyflogi cysgod yr asyn.” A hwy yn ymrafaelio fel hyn â’i gilydd, carlamodd yr asyn oddiwrthynt, a dychwelodd i’r dref.

15.—Y DDERWEN A’R GORSEN.

CAFODD derwen gref oedd yn tyfu ar lan afon ei chwythu i lawr mewn ystorm fawr, a syrthiodd i’r dwfr. Fel y dygid hi ymaith gan y cenllif, cyffyrddodd ei

brigau â chorsen oedd yn tyfu gerllaw'r geulan. Synnodd y dderwen yn fawr wrth weled y fath bren gwael a dinerth yn sefyll, a hithau, brenhines y goedwig, wedi ei diwreiddio. Yna, hi a ofynnodd i'r gorsen egluro sut yr oedd hi wedi gallu sefyll heb ei niweidio mewn tymestl oedd yn ddigon cref i dorri derwen i lawr. "Y mae'n eithaf hawdd eich ateb," meddai'r gorsen. "Taflwyd chwi i lawr am eich bod yn gwrthsefyll y dymestl, ond fe achubais i fy mywyd trwy blygu fy mhen o flaen yr awel."



16.—Y CI A'I GYSGOD.

AETH ci un diwrnod i mewn i siop cigydd, a dug oddi-yno ddarn mawr o gig. Ar ei ffordd adref, pan yn croesi pontbren dros afon, gwelodd ei gysgod ei hun yn y dwfr. Tybiodd fod ei arall yno â darn arall o gig yn ei safn. Gan ei fod yn farus, ac yn chwenychu cael yr ail ddarn a welsai islaw iddo, neidiodd i'r dwfr; ond wrth geisio dod o hyd iddo, collodd yr un oedd ganddo. Felly, gorfu iddo fyned adref heb yr un. Dysgodd, pan yn rhy hwyr, mai gwell yw gafael yn y sylwedd na rhedeg ar ol y cysgod.



17.—BLAIDD MEWN CROEN DAFAD.

MEDDYLIODD blaidd unwaith y gallai ennill ei damaid yn llawer haws wrth ymwisgo fel na allai neb ei adnabod. Wedi iddo ddod o hyd i groen dafad, dododd ef yn hynod o ofalus am dano. Trwy'r ddichell hon cafodd fyned at y praid, ac wrth ddim a welid yr oedd mor debig i'r defaid yn pori gyda'r defaid eraill, fel y twyllwyd hyd yn oed y bugail ganddo. Pan ddaeth y

nos, lladdodd y blaidd lawer o'r defaid, a chafodd wledd dda. Drannoeth, gwelodd y bugail y dinistr a wnaethid, ac wrth edrych yn fanwl dros ei ddefaid, fe ganfu'r twyllwr. Ar unwaith, rhwymodd raff am ei wddf, a chrogodd ef wrth bren gerllaw. Yr oedd nifer o fugeiliaid yn myned heibio ar y pryd. Synnodd y dynion pan welsant pa beth yr oedd y bugail yn ei wneuthur. "Beth," meddai un ohonynt, "a ydych chwi yn crogi dafad?" "Nac ydwyf," oedd ei ateb yntau, "ond byddaf bob amser yn crogi blaidd hyd yn oed os bydd wedi ei wisgo mewn croen dafad." Wedi iddynt weled eu camsyniad, barnent fod y twyllwr yn haeddu'r gosb a roddwyd arno.



18.—YR HEN WR A'I FEIBION.

YR oedd gan hen ŵr nifer o feibion, ac yn aml iawn byddent yn cweryla â'i gilydd. Ceisiodd mewn llawer modd eu heddychu trwy eu cynghori, ond ni lwyddodd. Ar ol treulio llawer o amser i ystyried pa fodd i'w cymodi, meddylodd am y cynllun hwn. Galwodd ei feibion ato un diwrnod i'r gegin, lle yr oedd sypyn o ffyn wedi eu rhwymo ynghyd. Archodd iddynt gymryd y sypyn, y naill ar ol y llall, i'w dorri os gallent. Ceisiodd pob un ohonynt wneuthur hynny, ond yn ofer. Yna datododd yr hen ŵr y sypyn, a rhoddodd ffon iddynt, bob yn un i'w thorri. Gwnaethant hynny yn eithaf rhwydd. Yna cyfarchodd eu tad hwynt yn y geiriau hyn,—

"Chwi a welwch yn awr, fy mhlant, faint o nerth sydd mewn undeb. Os byddwch fyw mewn heddwch fel brodyr, ni all y gelyn galluocaf eich gorchfygu; ond os byddwch yn anghytuno â'ch gilydd, byddwch yn agored i'ch gorchfygu gan bawb!"

19.—TRYSOR YR AMAETHWR.

YR oedd amaethwr yn ei hen ddyddiau yn ofni y byddai i'w feibion, ar ol ei farwolaeth, werthu y tyddyn lle yr oedd yn byw. Pan ar fin marw, galwodd ei blant at ei wely a dywedodd wrthynt,—“Fy mhlant annwyl, y mae fy mywyd yn y byd hwn bron ar ben, ac y mae'r hoil gyfoeth sydd gennyf i'w adael i chwi wedi ei guddio mewn rhyw fan yn y tyddyn hwn.” Methodd â dweyd ychwaneg, a bu farw ymhen ychydig oriau.

Meddyliodd y meibion fod rhyw drysor wedi ei guddio rywle yn y tyddyn; ac wedi iddynt gladdu eu tad, buont yn llafurio yn galed iawn i gloddio pob modfedd o'r tir. Ni fuont yn llwyddiannus i gael y trysor y disgwylient am dano, ond am fod y ddaear wedi cael triniaeth mor rhagorol, cawsant gnwd anarferol o fawr y flwyddyn honno. Bu hyn yn gystal tâl iddynt a phe buasent wedi dod o hyd i dalp mawr o aur yn y ddaear. Gwelodd y meibion beth oedd ym meddwl eu tad; ac ni ddarfu iddynt byth anghofio y wers fod diwydrwydd ynddo ei hun yn drysor gwerthfawr.

20.—YR ASYN MEWN SWYDD.

MEWN tref baganaidd yn yr hen oesoedd, yr oedd asyn yn cerdded mewn gorymdaith grefyddol, ac yn cario delw fawr ar ei gefn. Yr oedd pawb a âi heibio yn ymgrymu yn barchus i'r ddelw. Wrth weled hyn, tybiodd yr asyn mai iddo ef yr oedd y bobl yn dangos y fath barch ac anrhydedd. Meddyliodd ei fod yn un o bwys mawr yn y dref; yna, wedi ei lenwi o falchter, gwrthododd symud gam ymhellach. Ond ni chafodd ei ysbryd chwyddedig ysbaid hir i fwynhau ei freuddwyd am ogoniant. Rhoddodd ei yrrwr eithaf curfa iddo â'i ffon, ac ar yr un pryd anherchodd ef fel hyn,—“Y ffwl dwl! nid i ti y telir y parch, ond i'r ddelw sydd ar dy gefn.”

21.—CYNHADLEDD Y LLYGOD.

Mewn hen ffermdy yr oedd cath wedi lladd llawer o lygod. Daeth y gweddill a adawyd yn fyw at ei gilydd i gynnal cyfarfod i ystyried ymha fodd y gallent eu diogelu eu hunain rhag y gath. Bu yno ddadleu mawr ar bob cynllun a ddygwyd gerbron y cyfarfod, ond ni chafwyd un a roddai fodlonrwydd i bawb. O'r diwedd, cododd un llygoden ieuanc i fyny, a dywedodd,—“Y mae gennyf gynllun sydd yn sier o fod yn effeithiol, ac mi a wn y bydd pawb sydd yma yn bresennol yn cytuno wedi iddynt ei glywed, na ellir cael ei well.”

“Yr wyf yn cynnyg fod cloch fach i'w chrogi wrth wddf y gath. Yna, pan symudo hi y cam lleiaf, ni a glywn sŵn y gloch, a bydd hyn yn rhybudd i ni i ffoi i'n tyllau.”

Derbyniwyd y cynygiad yn llawen iawn, a phasiwyd ef yn unfrydol. Pan oedd pawb yn ddistaw, cododd hen lygoden i fyny, nad oedd hyd yn hyn wedi siarad yr un gair, a dywedodd hyn,—

“Y mae'r cynllun yn un hynod o gywrain, ac nid wyf yn ameu na bydd ef yn llwyddiannus; ond cyn mynd ymhellach, carwn ofyn un cwestiwn,—Pwy sydd yn myned i grogi'r gloch wrth wddf y gath?”

Gwelwyd ar unwaith fod y peth yn amhosibl, a rhoed pen ar y cyfarfod heb gytuno ar ddim.

22.—Y LLYFFANT BALCH.

Yr oedd ych unwaith yn pori mewn cae corsiog, ac yn ddjarwybod dododd ei droed ar haid o lyffaint bach, a lladdodd bron y cwbl ohonynt. Dihangodd un o'r lle, ac aeth i ddweyd wrth ei dad am yr helynt blin.

“O nhad,” meddai'r un bach, “bwystfil mawr pedwartroed a wnaeth y galanastra hwn.” “Mawr,” meddai'r hen lyffant, “a oedd gymaint a hyn?” Yna

ymchwyddodd i faintioli mawr. "O," ebe'r un bychan, "yr oedd yn llawer mwy na hynna." "A oedd ef gymaint a hyn, ynte?" ac ymchwyddodd yn fwy fyth. "Yn wir, nhad, yr oedd lawer iawn yn fwy, a phe byddai i chwi ymhollti, ni fyddech hanner ei faintioli." Nid oedd yr hen lyffant yn fodlon i'w ddiystyrru yn y modd hwn, ac i ddangos ei allu a'i fawredd, gwnaeth un ymdrech arall, a fu yn angeu iddo.

23.—Y CATHOD A'R MWNCI.

YR oedd dwy gath wedi dwyn darn mawr o gaws o ffermdy, ond ni allent gytuno i'w rannu rhyngddynt. Pan oeddynt ar ganol eu hymrafael, gwelent fwnci yn neshau tuag atynt. Gofynnodd y cathod iddo fod yn farnwr ar yr achos, ac i rannu'r caws yn deg rhyngddynt. Cytunodd y mwnci â'u cais, a chyrchodd glorian o ryw siop, fel y gallai wneud ei waith yn gyfiawn. Torrodd y mwnci 'r caws yn ddau ddarn, a dododd y darnau un ymhob pen i'r clorian. Gwelodd fod un darn yn drymach na'r llall; yna â'i ddannedd torrodd ychydig o'r darn trymaf i ffwrdd. Yna pwysodd y darnau yr ail waith; ond erbyn hyn y darn arall oedd y trymaf. Gwnaeth y mwnci yr un peth eto, sef torri ychydig o'r darn trymaf a'i fwyta.

Wedi iddo wneuthur hyn dair neu bedair gwaith, gwelodd y cathod na fyddai dim o'r caws wedi ei adael iddynt, gan fod y darnau yn lleihau yn gyflym dan ddannedd y mwnci. Yna gofynnodd y cathod iddo roddi'r gweddill iddynt, heb ychwaneg o drafferth.

"Na, na," meddai'r mwnci, "ni allaf ddweyd fy mod i wedi fy modloni, er eich bod chwi yn awr yn gytun; y mae yn rhaid imi gael fy nhalu am fy ngwaith yn barnu rhyngoch."

Yna gwthiodd y gweddill o'r caws i'w geg, a gorfu i'r ddwy gath fyned adref heb damaid ohono.

24.—Y GATH, Y CREYR GLAS, A'R FIEREN.

LAWER blwyddyn yn ol, aeth y Gath, y Creyr Glas, a'r Fieren i gadw fferm, ond buan y gwelsant nad oedd y fferm yn talu, a phenderfynu a wnaethant roi'r goreu iddi a rhannu'r eiddo. Cymerodd y Gath yr holl wenith fel ei chyfran hi o'r ysbail; a chan fod y farchnad yn isel ar y pryd, hi a'i cadwodd nes codi ohono ei bris; ond yn y cyfamser, llwyr ddifawyd y gwenith gan lygod. Byth er hynny, y mae euogrwydd yn peri ofn y gath ar y llygod, ac y mae hithau â'i bryd ar eu difetha am iddynt ddifa ei gwenith.

Gwerthodd y Creyr Glas a'r Fieren weddill yr eiddo, gan rannu'r arian rhyngddynt. Yna rhwymodd y Creyr Glas ei drysor am ei wddf, ac aeth i rodianna ar fin afon; ac wrth lygadrythu ar ei lun yn y dwfr, a dotio at ei degwech, syrthiodd ei arian i'r dwfr, ac ni welodd ddim ohonynt mwy. O hynny hyd yn awr, crwydra'r Creyr Glas hyd fin yr afon, gan dremio'n ddiorffwys i'r dwfr, ac estyn ei wddf hir i chwilio am ei drysor yn y gwaelod.

Rhoes y Fieren, a hi yn tybied y byddai hi yn gallach na'r ddau arall, fenthyg ei harian i ryw ddyn dieithr nas gwelsai erioed na chynt na chwedyn. Anghofiodd hyd yn oed ofyn iddo ei enw, na lle ei breswylfod. A byth er hynny, pan êl neb yn agos ati, cymer afael ynddo, gan dybied mai iddo ef y rhoddodd fenthyg ei harian.

25.—BYTHOD CYMRU.

O DLYSION fythod Cymru,
 Sy'n mygu yn y glyn,
 Ac ar y gwyrddion lethrau,
 A'u muriau oll yn wyn!

Mae'r gwenyn wrth eu talcen,
 Neu gysgod clawdd yr ardd,
 A'r rhosyn coch a'r lili
 O'u deutu yno dardd.

O dawel fythod Cymru !
 Mor ddedwydd ydych chwi !
 Er bod heb fawredd breiniol,
 Nac un daearol fri ;
 O'ch mewn y triga'n wastad
 Y cariad eu a'r hedd,
 Nad ydynt yn berthynol
 I'r ymerodrol sedd.

O hawddgar fythod Cymru,
 Sy'n gwenu ger y nant,
 A'u gerddi'n llawn o flodau,
 A hwythau'n llawn o blant ;
 Mor glaer a'r dŵr tryloew
 Yw llygaid y rhai bach,
 A'u gruddiau, fel y rhosyn,
 Yn brydferth gochwyn iach.

O ddistaw fythod Cymru,
 Sy'n mhell o sŵn y dref !
 Ni flinir chwi gan derfysg,
 Nac un anfoesol lef ;
 Ni thyr ar eich distawrwydd
 Ond chwarddiad llon y plant,
 A sibrwd dail y goedwig,
 A murmur mwyn y nant.

O lwydion fythod Cymru,
 Sy'n llechu is y llwyn !
 Er bod heb furiau mynor,
 A'u to yn wellt neu frwyn,

O'u mewn mae llawer angel
 Yn hoffi troi ei ben,
 I syllu mewn gorfoledd
 Ar etifeddion nen.

O dirion fythod Cymru !
 O'u mewn, ar doriad gwawl,
 Ac yn y coed o'u hamgylch,
 Y plethir odlau mawl ;
 Y feinir gân yn gynnar,
 A'r adar gyda hi,
 Eu diolch-gerdd foreuol
 Am rad eu nefol Ri.

O annwyl fythod Cymru !
 Ni fedd un wlad eu hail ;
 Na lygrer eu haelwydydd,
 Na sigler byth eu sail !
 Byth, byth, mor bêr a'r blodau
 Sy'n gwisgo siriol wên
 Ar fryn a dôl o'u deutu,
 Bo Bythod Cymru hen !

—*Ieuan Gwynedd.*

26.—Y MORGRUGYN A SIONCYN Y GWAIR.

Ryw dro, fel mae'r gair,
 Daeth sioncyn y Gwair
 (A gyfenwir yn Geiliog y Rhedyn),
 A'i wedd yn brudd lwyd
 O newyn am fwyd,
 At daclus dŷ clyd y Morgrugyn.

'Roedd eira tew gwyn
 Ar bant ac ar fryn,
 A 'sgrythian gan annwyd 'roedd Sioncyn.
 "A gaf fi ddarn o heidden
 I mi a'm plant rhag angen
 ('Rwy'n farw bron gan oerni a phoen),
 Neu ddarn o groen pytaten?"

Lle'r oeddit ti'r cnaf,
 Ar dywydd teg, braf,
 Yn lle casglu digon ar hinon yr haf?"
 "Wel, gyda'ch cennad, ewa,
 Nid oeddwn i'n segura,
 Ond canu'n fwyn mewn rhowair tew,
 Nes daeth y rhew a'r eira."

"Ho! felly! y neb sy fioled
 A dilyn cerdd a baled,
 Yn lle hel trysor yn yr haf,
 Drwy'r tymor gaeaf dawnsied."

—*Nicander.*

27.—Y BYTHEUAD WEDI HENEIDDIO.

'ROEDD hen fytheuad clustiog
 A welsai ddyddiau gwell,
 Ac iddo fawr ganmoliaeth
 Yn agos ac ymhell;
 Nid oedd nac ysgyfarnog
 Na llwynog yn y lle,
 A'r nas trengasai'n gelain
 Cydrhwng ei ddannedd e'.

n/
 Ond weithian /'roedd, ysywaeth,
 Yn gibddall, hurt, a hen,
 Collasai'r llygad aswy
 A'i ddannedd o'i ddwy ên.

'Roedd ysbryd dewr bytheuad
 Yn gryf o'i fewn er hyn :
 Fe'i gwelid ar achlysur
 Yn hela dól a bryn.

Aeth gyda mab ei feistr
 I hela baedd y coed ;
 Methasai gwŷr yr ardal
 Ei ddal na'i saethu 'rioed.
 Ymaflodd Towser ynddo
 Mor ffyrnig ag oedd modd ;
 Ond methodd ddal ei afael,
 Ac felly'r baedd a ffodd.

Y gŵr bonheddig ieuanc,
 Oherwydd maint y siom,
 A gurodd Towser druan,
 Â'i bastwn hela'n ffrom ;
 Atebai'r ci'n wylofus,
 O dan y curiad certh,
 "Nid pallu wnaeth f'ewyllys,
 Ond pallu wnaeth fy nerth."

—*Nicander.*

28.—Y FENYW FACH A'R BEIBL MAWR.

DISGYNNAI'R glaw, a gwynt y nos
 A ruai yn y llwyn,
 Pan oedd genethig dlawd, ddi-fam,
 Yn dal ei channwyll frwyn,
 Wrth wely ei chystuddiol dad,
 A'i gliniau ar y llawr,
 Gan dynnu'r wylo iddi'i hun,
 A darllen y Beibl mawr.

Disgynnai'r glaw, a gwynt y nos
 Gwynfannai am y dydd,
 A llosgi'r oedd y gannwyll frwyn
 Uwchben y welw rudd ;
 A gwylio'r oedd y fenyw fach
 Ei thad o awr i awr,
 Gan dorri mewn gweddiau taer,
 A darllen y Beibl mawr.

Disgynnai'r glaw, a gwynt y nos
 Dramwyai drumiau'r wlad,
 A chwsg a ddaeth i esmwythau
 Ei chystuddiedig dad ;
 Ond pa fath gwsg, nis gwyddai hi,
 Nes dwedai'r oleu wawr
 Ei fod ef wedi mynd i'r nef,
 Yn sŵn yr hen Feibl mawr.

Disgynna'r glaw, ac eto'r gwynt
 A rua yn y llwyn,
 Uwchben amddifad eneth dlawd,
 Tra deil ei channwyll frwyn ;
 Ar ol ei thad, ar ol ei mam,
 Ei chysur oll yn awr
 Yw plygu wrth eu gwely hwy,
 A darllen y Beibl mawr.

—*Ceiriog.*

29.—PA LE MAE FY NHAD ?

Mewn bwthyn diaddurn yn ymyl y nant,
 Eisteddai gwraig weddw yng nghanol ei phlant ;
 A'r iengaf ofynnodd, wrth weld ei thristâd,
 " Mae'r nos wedi dyfod, ond ple mae fy nhad ? "

Fe redodd un arall wyneblon a thlws
 I'w ddisgwyl ef adref ar garreg y drws;
 Fe welodd yr Hwyrddydd yn cuddio y wlad,
 A thorrodd ei galon wrth ddisgwyl ei dad.

Y sêr a gyfodent mor hardd ag erioed,
 A gwenodd y Lleuad trwy ganol y coed;
 A'r fam a ddywedodd,—“ Mae'th dad yn y nef,
 Ffordd acw, fy mhlentyn, ffordd acw mae ef.”

Mewn bwthyn diaddurn yn ymyl y nant,
 Ymddiried i'r nefoedd mae'r weddw a'i phlant;
 Ni fedd yr holl gread un plentyn a wad
 Fod byd anweledig, os collodd ei dad.

—*Ceiriog.*

30.—HEN WLAD FY NHADAU.

MAE hen wlad fy nhadau yn annwyl i mi,
 Gwlad beirdd a chantorion, enwogion o fri;
 Ei gwrol ryfelwyr, gwladgarwyr tra mad,
 Dros ryddid collasant eu gwaed.

Gwlad, gwlad, pleidiol wyf i'm gwlad,
 Tra môr yn fur i'r bur hoff bau,
 O bydded i'r heniaith barhau.

Hen Gymru fynyddig, paradwys y bardd,
 Pob dyffryn, pob clogwyn i'm golwg sydd hardd;
 Trwy deimlad gwladgarol mor swynol yw si
 Ei nentydd, afonydd, i mi.

Os treisiodd y gelyn fy ngwlad dan ei droed,
 Mae hen iaith y Cymry mor fyw ag erioed;
 Ni luddiwyd yr awen gan erchyll law brad,
 Na thelyn berseiniol fy ngwlad.

Abbreviations used in the Vocabulary.

adj., adjective.

adv., adverb.

art., article.

comp., comparative degree.

conj., conjunction.

eq., equative degree.

f., feminine gender.

fut., future tense.

hab., habitual.

imper., imperative mood.

impers., impersonal.

inf. pn., infixed pronoun.

inter., interrogative.

interj., interjection.

m., masculine gender.

mu., mutation.

n., noun.

part., particle.

ind., indicative mood.

p., past.

p. impf., past imperfect.

p. indef., past indefinite.

p. perf., past perfect.

1, first person,

2, second person.

3, third person.

pers., personal.

pl., plural.

pn. prep., pronominal preposition.

pos., positive degree.

pref. pn., prefixed pronoun.

prep., preposition.

pres., present tense.

prev., preverbal.

prop., proper.

rel., relative.

s., singular.

subj., subjunctive mood.

superl., superlative degree.

v., verb or verb-noun.

N.W., North Wales.

S.W., South Wales.

EXPLANATION.

In the Vocabulary words beginning with capital letters are in the Radical Form. Words beginning with small letters are mutated. The number of the mutation and the Radical Form are placed after the word, *e.g.* :—

FRAWD, 1 *mu.*, BRAWD ; NHAD, 2 *mu.*, TAD ; PHEN, 3 *mu.*, PEN.

VOCABULARY.

WELSH.

NOTE 1.—The aspirate “h” is placed before words beginning with vowels:—

- (a) Nouns that follow the prefixed pronouns *ei* (her), *ein* and *eu*, and the infixed pronouns *'i*, *'w* (her), *'n*, and *'u*, *'w*.
- (b) *Ugain* when it follows *ar* in composite numbers, e.g., *dau ar hugain*.
- (c) Verbs after the infixed pronouns *'m*, me; *'i*, him, her; *'n*, us; *'u*, them, e.g., *fe'm hatebodd*, he answered me; *fe'u hatebodd*, he answered them.
- (d) Often before an accented syllable that follows a syllable ending in a vowel, or in *ng*, *m*, *n*, *r*, e.g., *diharch*, *cynghorion*, *tymhorau*, *bonheddig*, *cyrhaeddg*.

NOTE 2.—N and R are the only Consonants that should be doubled in Welsh, and then only in short closed accented syllables, e.g., *ton* (wave), *tonnau*, but *tôn* (tune), *tonau*.

A

A, AC, *conj.*, and.
 Â, AG, *conj.*, as.
 Ā, AG, *prep.*, with.
 A, *inter. part.*, e.g., A YDWYF ?
 am I ?
 Â, 3 *s. fut.*, Af, I go.
 A, *rel. pn.*, who, whom, which.
 ABERTHU, *v.*, to sacrifice.
 AC, *conj.*, and.
 ACW, *adv.*, yonder.
 ACHLYSUR, *n. m.*, occasion;
 pl., ACHLYSURON.
 ACHOS, *n. m.*, cause; *pl.*,
 ACHOSION.
 ACHUB, *v.*, to save.
 ACHUBAIS, 1 *s. p. indef.*,
 ACHUBAF, I save.
 ADAEL, 1 *mu.*, GADAEI, *v.*, to
 leave.
 ADAR, *n. pl.*, birds; *s.*, ADERYN.
 ADAWYD, 1 *mu.*, GADAWYD,
 impers., *p. ind.*, GADAWAF, I
 leave.

ADEG, *n. f.*, time, opportunity;
 pl., ADEGAU.
 ADAIN, *n. f.*, a wing; *pl.*, ADEN-
 YDD, ADANEDD.
 ADERYN, *n. m.*, bird; *pl.*, ADAR.
 ADEWI, 1 *mu.*, GADEWI, 2 *s. fut.*,
 GADAWAF, I leave, permit.
 ADFYWIO, *v.*, to revive, to restore
 to life.
 ADNABOD, *v.*, to recognise, to
 know.
 ADNOD, *n. f.*, a verse; *pl.*,
 ADNODAU.
 ADREF, *adv.*, homewards, home.
 ADRODD, *v.*, to recite, to repeat.
 ADWAENIR, *impers.*, ADWAEN, I
 know.
 ADDAW, *v.*, to promise
 ADDEWID, *n. f.*, promise; *pl.*,
 ADDEWIDION,
 ADDYSGU, *v.*, to teach.
 AEDDFED, *adj.*, ripe.
 AELWYD, *n. f.*, hearth; *pl.*,
 AELWYDYDD.

- AF**, I will go ; 1 *s. fut.*, MYNED.
AFÆL, 1 *mu.*, GAFAEL, hold ;
n.f. pl., GAFAELION.
AFÆLODD, 1 *mu.*, GAFAELODD,
3 *s. p. indef.*, GAFAELAF, I
take hold.
AFAL, *n.m.*, an apple ; *pl.*,
AFALAU.
AFON, *n.f.*, a river ; *pl.*, AFON-
YDD.
AFR, 1 *mu.*, GAFR, *n.f.*, a goat ;
pl., GEFR.
AFREOLUS, *adj.*, unruly, dis-
orderly.
AGOR, *v.*, to open.
AGORED, *adj.*, open.
AGOS, *adj.*, near.
ANGEL, *n.m.*, an angel ; *pl.*,
ANGYLION, ENGYL.
ANGEN, *n.m.*, want, need ; *pl.*,
ANGHENION.
ANGEU, *n.m.*, death.
ANGHOFIO, *v.*, to forget.
ANGHOFODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
ANGHOFIAF, I forget.
ANGHYTUNO, *v.*, to disagree.
AI, *conj.*, either, or.
ÂI, 3 *s. p. impf.* **AF**, I go.
AI, *inter. part.*, e.g., **AI YN Y Tŷ**
Y MAE ?
AIL, *adj.*, second.
ALL, 1 *mu.*, GALL, 3 *s. pres.*,
GALLAF, I can.
ALLAI, 1 *mu.*, GALLAI, 3 *s. p.*
impf., GALLAF.
ALLAF, 1 *mu.*, GALLAF, 1 *s. pres.*
ALLAN, *adv.*, out, out of
doors.
ALLANOL, *adj.*, outward.
ALLET, 1 *mu.*, GALLENT : 3 *pl.*
p. impf., GALLAF.
ALLU, 1 *mu.*, GALLU, *n.m.*,
power ; *pl.*, GALLUOEDD.
ALLOR, *n.f.*, an altar ; *pl.*,
ALLORAU.
ALW, 1 *mu.*, GALW, to call.
AM, *prep.*, round, about, for ;
AMDANO, about him.
AMCAN, *n.m.*, intention, pur-
pose ; *pl.*, AMCANION.
AMDDIFAD, *adj.*, destitute,
orphan.
AMAETHWR, *n.m.*, a farmer ; *pl.*,
AMAETHWYR.
AMEU, *v.*, to doubt.
AMHOSIBL, *adj.*, impossible.
AML, *adj.*, many ; **YN AML**, often.
AMRYW, *adj.*, several.
AMSER, *n.m.*, time, season ; *pl.*,
AMSEROEDD, AMSERAU.
ANARFEROL, *adj.*, unusual.
ANFOESOL, *adj.*, immoral.
ANFFAWD, *n.f.*, misfortune, bad
luck ; *pl.*, ANFFODION, AN-
FFODAU.
ANHERCHODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, AN-
HERCHAF, I address.
ANIFAIL, *n.m.*, an animal ; *pl.*,
ANIFEILLIAD.
ANIFEILLIAD, *n. pl.*, animals.
ANNERCH, *v.*, to address, to
speak to.
ANNIODDEFOL, *adj.*, unbearable.
ANNIOLCHGAR, *adj.*, ungrateful.
ANRHYDEDD, *n.m.*, honour.
ANNWYD, *n.m.*, cold ; *pl.*, AN-
WYDAU.
ANNWYL, *adj.*, dear.
ANWELEDIG, *adj.*, unseen, in-
visible.
AR, *prep.*, upon, on.
AR BEN, at an end.
AR BRYDIAU, at times.
AR DORIAI GWAWL, at day-
break.
AR FIN, on the point of.
AR HYD, along.
AR HYN, upon this.
AR LAWR, on the floor, on the
ground.
AR OSOD, to let.
AR BEDEG, running.
AR WERTH, for sale.
ARAF, *adj.*, slow ; **YN ARAF**,
slowly.
ARALL, *adj.*, another, other.
ARCHODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, ARCHAF,
I command.
ARDAL, *n.f.*, a district, part of a
country ; *pl.*, ARDALOEDD.

ARDD, 1 *mu.*, GARDD, *n.f.*, a garden; *pl.*, GERDDI.
 ARDDWRN, *n.m.*, a wrist; *pl.*, ARDDYRNAU.
 AREDIG, *v.*, to plough; *n.*, ploughing, tillage.
 ARGWLWYDD, *n.m.*, lord; *pl.*, ARGWLWYDDI.
 ARGWLWYDDDES, *n.f.*, lady; *pl.*, ARGWLWYDDESAU.
 ARIAN, *n.m.*, silver, money.
 ARNI, *pnl. prep.*, 3 *s.f.*, upon her.
 ARNO, *pnl. prep.*, 3 *s.m.*, upon him.
 AROS, *v.*, to stay, to remain.
 ARTH, *n.f.*, a bear; *pl.*, EIRTH, ARTHOD.
 ARWEINYDD, *n.m.*, a leader; *pl.*, ARWEINYDDION.
 ASGWRN, *n.m.*, a bone; *pl.*, ESGYRN.
 ASTELL, *n.f.*, a board; *pl.*, ESTYLL, ESTYLLOD.
 ASWY, *adj.*, left; *n.*, the left; LLAW ASWY, left hand.
 ASEN, *n.f.*, she ass; *pl.*, ASENNOD.
 ASYN, *n.m.*, he ass; *pl.*, ASYNNOD.
 ATAL, *v.*, to stop, prevent, hinder.
 ATYNT, *pnl. prep.*, 3 *pl.*, to them.
 AT, *prep.*, to.
 ATEB, *n.m.*, an answer; *pl.*, ATEBION.
 ATEB, *v.*, to answer, to reply.
 ATEBAI, 3 *s.p. impf.*, ATEBAF, I answer, reply.
 ATEBODD, 3 *s.p. indef.*, ATEBAF.
 ATI, *pnl. prep.*, 3 *s.f.*, to her.
 ATO, *pnl. prep.*, 3 *s.m.*, to him.
 ATOM, *pnl. prep.*, 1 *pl.*, to us.
 ATYNT, *pnl. prep.*, 3 *pl.*, to them.
 ATHRAWES, *n.f.*, a teacher; *pl.*, ATHRAWESAU.
 ATHRAWON, *n.m.*, *pl.*, teachers.
 ATHRO, *n.m.*, a teacher; *pl.*, ATHRAWON.
 AUB, *n.m.*, gold.
 AWDUR, *n.m.*, an author; *pl.*, AWDURON.

AWDURES, *n.f.*, an authoress; *pl.*, AWDURESAU.
 AWEL, *n.f.*, breeze, wind; *pl.*, AWELON.
 AWEN, *n.f.*, genius, fancy, the muse; *pl.*, AWENAU.
 AWE, *n.f.*, an hour; *pl.*, ORIAU; YN AWE, now.
 AWST, *n.m.*, August.
 AWYDD, *n.m.*, desire, eagerness.

B.

BACH, *adj.*, small.
 BACH, *n.m.*, a hook; *pl.*, BACHAU.
 BACHGEN, *n.m.*, a boy; *pl.*, BECHGYN.
 BAEDD Y COED, *n.m.*, wild boar.
 BAGANAIDD, 1 *mu.*, PAGANAIDD, *adj.*, pagan.
 BAI, *n.m.*, a fault; *pl.*, BEIAU;
 BALED, *n.f.*, a song, a ballad; *pl.*, BALEDI.
 BALCH, *adj.*, proud.
 BALCHTER, *n.m.*, pride.
 BANT, 1 *mu.*, PANT, *n.m.*, a hollow; *pl.*, PANTIAU.
 BARA, *n.m.*, bread.
 BARCH, 1 *mu.*, PARCH, *n.m.*, respect.
 BARCHUS, 1 *mu.*, PARCHUS, *adj.*, respected, respectful.
 BARDD, *n.m.*, a bard, a poet; *pl.*, BEIRDD, BEIRDDION.
 BARHAU, 1 *mu.*, PARHAU, *v.*, to continue.
 BARN, *n.f.*, judgment; *pl.*, BARNAU.
 BARNENT, 3 *pl. p. impf.*, BARNAF, I judge.
 BARNU, *v.*, to judge.
 BAROD, 1 *mu.*, PAROD, *adj.*, ready; YN BAROD, already.
 BASGED, *n.f.*, basket; *pl.*, BASGEDI, BASGEDAU.
 BASTWN, 1 *mu.*, PASTWN, *n.m.*, a staff, pole; *pl.*, PASTYNAU;
 PASTWN HELA, a hunting staff.

- BAU, 1 *mu.*, PAU, *n.f.*, country ; *pl.*, PEUOEDD.
- BAWB, 1 *mu.*, PAWB, *pn.*, every-body.
- BECHGYN, *n.m.*, *pl.*, boys.
- BEDAIR, 1 *mu.*, PEDAIR, four.
- BEIBL, *n.m.*, Bible ; *pl.*, BEIBLAU.
- BEIODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, BELAF, to blame.
- BEIRDD, *n.m.*, *pl.*, bards ; *s.*, BARDD.
- BEN, 1 *mu.*, PEN, head, end ; *pl.*, PENNAU ; ARBEN, at an end.
- BENDERFYNU, 1 *mu.*, PENDERFYNU, to resolve.
- BER, *adj.*, *f.*, BYR, short.
- BER, *adj.*, 1 *mu.*, PER, sweet.
- BERCHEN, 1 *mu.*, PERCHEN, *n.m.*, owner ; *pl.*, PERCHENOGION.
- BERSEINIOL, 1 *mu.*, PERSEINIOL, *adj.*, sweet-sounding.
- BERTHYNOL, 1 *mu.*, PERTHYNOL, *adj.*, belonging to.
- BERYGL, 1 *mu.*, PERYGL, *n.m.*, danger ; *pl.*, PERYGLON.
- BETH, 1 *mu.*, PETH, thing ; *pl.*, PETHAU ; BETH ? what ?
- BLAEN, *n.m.*, point ; *pl.*, BLAENAU, BLAENION ; O FLAEN, before.
- BLAIDD, *n.m.*, wolf ; *pl.*, BLEIDDIAU, BLEIDDIAID.
- BLANT, 1 *mu.*, PLANT, *n.m.*, *pl.*, children ; *s.*, PLENTYN.
- PLENTYN, 1 *mu.*, PLENTYN, a child.
- BLEW, *n.m.*, *pl.*, hair, fur ; *s.*, BLEWYN.
- BLIN, *adj.*, tired, weary, troublesome.
- BLODAU, *n.m.*, *pl.*, flowers ; *s.*, BLODEUYN, BLODYN.
- BLOEDDIADAU, *n. pl.*, shouts, cries ; *s.*, BLOEDD.
- BLWYDDYN, *n.f.*, year ; *pl.*, BLYNYDDOEDD.
- BLYGU, 1 *mu.*, PLYGU, to bend.
- BO, 3 *s. pres. subj.*, BWYF.
- BOB, 1 *mu.*, POB, *adj.*, every ; BOB DYDD, every day ; BOB YN DIPYN, little by little, by degrees.
- BOBI, 1 *mu.*, POBL, *n.f.*, people ; *pl.*, POBLOEDD.
- BOCH, *n.f.*, cheek ; *pl.*, BOCHAU.
- BOD, *v.*, to be.
- BODDI, *v.*, to drown, to be drowned.
- BODLONRWYDD, *n.m.*, satisfaction.
- BONEDDWR, *n.m.*, a gentleman ; *pl.*, BONEDDWYR.
- BONEDDIGES, *n.f.*, a lady ; *pl.*, BONEDDIGESAU.
- BONHEDDIG, *adj.*, noble, genteel ; GŴR BONHEDDIG, a gentleman.
- BRAD, *n.m.*, treachery, treason, plot ; *pl.*, BRADAU.
- BRAF, *adj.*, fine, pleasant.
- BRÂN, *n.f.*, crow ; *pl.*, BRAIN.
- BRATHODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, BRATHAF, I bite.
- BRATHU, *v.*, to sting, to bite.
- BRAWD, *n.m.*, brother ; *pl.*, BRODYR.
- BRAWDGARWCH, *n.m.*, brotherly love.
- BRAWDOL, *adj.*, brotherly.
- BREINIOL, *adj.*, privileged, stately.
- BREN, 1 *mu.*, PREN, *n.m.*, a tree ; *pl.*, PRENNAU.
- BREHNINES, *n.f.*, a queen ; *pl.*, BRENINESAU.
- BRENIN, *n.m.*, a king ; *pl.*, BRENHINOEDD.
- BRESENNOL, 1 *mu.*, PRESENNOL, *adj.*, present.
- BRESWYLFOD, 1 *mu.*, PRESWYLFOD, *n.f.*, abode, habitation ; *pl.*, PRESWYLFYDD.
- BRESYCH, *n.f.*, *pl.*, cabbage ; *s.*, BRESYCHEN.
- BRIGAU, *n.m.*, *pl.*, twigs ; *s.*, BRIGYN.
- BRIS, 1 *mu.*, PRIS, *n.m.*, price, value ; *pl.*, PRISIAU.

BRITH, *adj.*, mixed, speckled.
 BRODYR, *n.m., pl.*, brothers ;
s., BRAWD.
 BRON, *n.f.*, breast ; *pl.*, BRON-
 NAU.
 BRON, *n.f.*, breast of a hill ; *pl.*,
 BRONNYDD.
 BRON, *adv.*, nearly, almost.
 BRONT, *adj., f.*, BRWNT.
 BRUDD, 1 *mu.*, PRUDD, *adj.*, sad.
 BRWNT, *adj., m.*, nasty, dirty.
 BRYD, *n.m.*, impulse, mind,
 thought.
 BRYD, 1 *mu.*, PRYD, *n.m.*, time,
 season, period ; *pl.*, PRYDIAU.
 BRYD, 1 *mu.*, PRYD, *n.m.*, form,
 aspect.
 BRYDFERTH, 1 *mu.*, *adj.*, PRYD-
 FERTH, handsome, beautiful.
 BRYN, *n.m.*, a hill ; *pl.*, BRYNIAU.
 BU, 3 *s. p. indef.*, or *pres. perf.*,
 YDWYF, I am.
 BUAN, *adj.*, swift, fast.
 BUASAI, 3 *s. p. perf.*, YDWYF.
 BUASWN, 1 *s. p. perf.*, YDWYF.
 BUDR, *adj.*, dirty.
 BUGAIL, *n.m.*, shepherd ; *pl.*,
 BUGEILIAID.
 BUONT, 3 *pl. p. indef.*, or *pres.*
perf., YDWYF.
 BUR, 1 *mu.*, PUR, *adv.*, very,
 fairly ; *adj.*, pure.
 BUSTACH, *n.m.*, bullock ; *pl.*,
 BUSTYCH, BUSTACHIAID.
 BUWCH, *n.f.*, a cow ; *pl.*, BUCHOD.
 BWLL, 1 *mu.*, PWLL, *n.m.*, pit,
 hole ; *pl.*, PYLLAU.
 BWRDD, *n.m.*, a table ; *pl.*,
 BYRDDAU.
 BWTH, *n.m.*, hut, booth ; *pl.*,
 BYTHOD.
 BWTHYN, *n.m.*, a cottage ; *pl.*,
 BWTHYNNOD.
 BWYD, *n.m.*, food ; *pl.*, BWYD-
 YDD.
 BWYS, 1 *mu.*, PWYS, *n.m.*, weight,
 importance ; *pl.*, PWYSAU.
 BWYSTFIL, *n.m.*, a beast, a wild
 animal ; *pl.*, BWYSTFILOD.
 BWYTA, *v.*, to eat.

BWYTAF, 1 *s. pres.*, I eat.
 BYCHAN, *adj.*, small ; *f.*, BECHAN.
 BYD, *n.m.*, world ; *pl.*, BYD-
 OEDD.
 BYDD, 3 *s. fut.*, YDWYF, I am.
 BYDDAF, 1 *s. fut.*, YDWYF.
 BYDDAI, 3 *s. impf. hab.*, YDWYF.
 BYDDDED, 3 *s. imper.*, YDWYF.
 BYDDENT, 3 *pl. impf. hab.*,
 YDWYF.
 BYDDWCH, 2 *pl. fut.*, YDWYF.
 BYGYTHIOL, *adj.*, threatening.
 BYS, *n.m.*, a finger ; *pl.*, BYSEDD.
 BYTH, *adv.*, ever ; AM BYTH, for
 ever ; BYTH ER HYNNY, ever
 since.
 BYTHEUAD, *n.m.*, a hound ; *pl.*,
 BYTHEUAID.
 BYW, *v.*, to live.
 BYWIOLIAETH, *n.f.*, a livelihood,
 a living ; *pl.*, BYWIO-
 IAETHAU.
 BYWYD, *n.m.*, life ; *pl.*,
 BYWYDAU.

C.

CACWN, *n.f., pl.*, wasps ; *s.*,
 CACYNEN.
 CACYNEN, *n.f.*, a wasp ; *pl.*,
 CACWN.
 CADAIR, *n.f.*, chair ; *pl.*, CADEIR-
 IAU.
 CADARN, *adj.*, strong ; *pl.*,
 cedyrn.
 CADW, *v.*, to keep, to preserve,
 to save ; CADW SŴN, to
 make a noise.
 CAE, *n.m.*, a field ; *pl.*, CAEAU.
 CAEL, *v.*, to have.
 CAERDYDD, *n. prop.*, Cardiff.
 CAFODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, CAF, I
 shall have.
 CAFFO, 3 *s. pres. subj.*, CAF
 CANGHENNAU, *n. pl.*, CANGEN,
n.f., a branch.
 CAIB, *n.f.*, a mattock, hoe ; *pl.*,
 CEIBIAU.
 CAIS, *n.m.*, a request ; *pl.*, CEIS-
 IADAU.

- CALL, *adj.*, wise, prudent.
 CALCH, *n.m.*, lime.
 CALED, *adj.*, hard.
 CALON, *n.f.*, heart; *pl.*, CALON-
 NAU.
 CAM, *adj.*, crooked; *pl.*, CEIMION.
 CAM, *n.m.*, a step; *pl.*, CAMAU.
 CAMEL, *n.m.*, camel; *pl.*,
 CAMELOD.
 CAMSYNIAD, *n.m.*, a mistake; *pl.*,
 CAMSYNIADAU.
 CANFU, 3 *s. p. indef.*, CAN-
 FYDDAF, I see.
 CANLYN, *v.*, to follow.
 CANMOL, *v.*, to praise.
 CANOL, *adj.*, middle.
 CANT, *adj.*, a hundred.
 CANU, *v.*, to sing.
 CAN'S=CANYN, *conj.*, for.
 CAPEL, *n.m.*, a chapel; *pl.*,
 CAPELAU, CAPELI, CAPEL-
 YDD.
 CÂR, *n.m.*, a friend; *pl.*, CER-
 AINT.
 CARCHAROR, *n.m.*, a prisoner;
pl., CARCHARORION.
 CAREDIG, *adj.*, kind.
 CAREDIGRWYDD, *n.m.*, kindness.
 CARIAD, *n.m.*, love.
 CARIO, *v.*, to carry.
 CARLAMODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
 CARLAMU, to gallop.
 CARW, *n.m.*, a stag; *pl.*, CEIRW.
 CARWN, I should like; 1 *s. impf.*
subj., CARAF.
 CARREG, *n.f.*, a stone; *pl.*,
 CERRIG.
 CASEG, *n.f.*, a mare; *pl.*, CESYG.
 CASGLU, *v.*, to collect.
 CASTEL, *n.m.*, a castle; *pl.*,
 CESTYLL.
 CATH, *n.f.*, a cat; *pl.*, CATHOD.
 CAU, *v.*, to shut, to close.
 CAWR, *n.m.*, a giant; *pl.*, CEWRI.
 CAWS, *n.m.*, cheese.
 CAWSANT, 3 *pl. p. indef.*, CAF,
 I shall have.
 CAWSOCH, 2 *pl. p. indef.*, CAF.
 CEFAIS, 1 *s. p. indef.* CAF.
 CEFN, *n.m.*, back; *pl.*, CEFNAU.
 CEFNDER, *n.m.*, cousin; *pl.*,
 CEFNDYB, CEFNDEROD.
 CEFFYL, *n.m.*, a horse; *pl.*,
 CEFFYLAU.
 CEG, *n.f.*, a mouth; *pl.*, CEGAU.
 CEGIN, *n.f.*, kitchen; *pl.*,
 CEGINAU.
 CEILIOG, *n.m.*, cock, *pl.*, CEIL-
 IOGOD; CEILIOG Y RHEDYN,
 a grass-hopper.
 CEINIOG, *n.f.*, penny; *pl.*, CEIN-
 IOGAU.
 CEISIO, *v.*, to seek, to try.
 CEISIODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, CEISIAF,
 I seek, try.
 CENLLIF, *n.m.*, a great flood,
 torrent.
 CENNAD, *n.m.*, permission, leave,
 messenger; *pl.*, CENHADAU,
 CENHADON.
 CENWCH, 2 *pl. fut.*, CANAF, I
 sing.
 CERDD, *n.f.*, a song, poem; *pl.*,
 CERDDI.
 CERDDA, 3 *s. pres. indic. or 2 s.*
imper., CERDDAF, I walk.
 CERDDDED, *v.*, to walk.
 CERRIG, *pl.*, CARREG, *n.f.*, a stone.
 CERTH, *adj.*, awful, violent.
 CEULAN, *n.f.*, bank, brink; *pl.*,
 CEULANNAU, CEULENNYDD.
 CEWCH, 2 *pl. fut.*, CAF, I shall
 have.
 CI, *n.m.*, a dog; *pl.*, CŴN.
 CIG, *n.m.*, meat; *pl.*, CIGAU.
 CIGYDD, *n.m.*, a butcher; *pl.*,
 CIGYDDION.
 CIADDU, *v.*, to bury.
 CLAWDD, *n.m.*, fence, hedge;
pl., CLODDIAU.
 CLEDDYF, *n.m.*, sword; *pl.*,
 CLEDDYFAU.
 CLOCH, *n.f.*, a bell; *pl.*, CLYCH,
 CLYCHAU.
 CLODDIO, *v.*, to dig.
 CLOGWYN, *n.m.*, cliff, crag; *pl.*,
 CLOGWYNI, CLOGWYNAU.
 CLOI, *v.*, to lock, to fasten.
 CLORIAN, *n.m. & f.*, balance, pair
 of scales; *pl.*, CLORIAUNAU.

- CLUN, *n.f.*, a hip, a leg; *pl.*,
 CLUNIAU.
 CLUST, *n.f. & m.*, an ear; *pl.*,
 CLUSTIAU.
 CLUSTIOG, *adj.*, large-eared.
 CLYD, *adj.*, comfortable, snug,
 cosy.
 CLYWED, *v.*, to hear.
 CLYWODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, CLYWAF,
 I hear.
 CNAF, *n.m.*, a knave, a rogue;
pl., CNAFON, CNAFIAID.
 CNAU, *n., pl.*, CNEUEN, *n.f.*, a
 nut.
 CNWD, *n.m.*, a crop; *pl.*,
 CNYDAU.
 COCH, *adj.*, red.
 CODI, *v.*, to rise, to raise.
 COED, *n., pl.*, COEDEN, *n.f.*, wood,
 trees.
 COEDEN, *n.f.*, a tree; *pl.*, COED.
 COEDWIG, *n.f.*, a wood, a forest;
pl., COEDWIGOEDD.
 COES, *n.f.*, a leg; *pl.*, COESAU.
 COLLED, *n.f.*, *N.W., m., S.W.*,
 loss; *pl.*, COLLEDION.
 COLLASAI, 3 *s. p. perf.*, COLLAF,
 I lose.
 COLLI, *v.*, to lose.
 COLLODD, 3 *s. p. indef.* COLLAF,
 I lose.
 COLOMEN, *n.f.*, dove, pigeon;
pl., COLOMENNOD.
 CORFF, *n.m.*, a body; *pl.*, CYRFF.
 CORGI, *n.m.*, a saucy dog, a cur;
pl., CORGWN.
 CORLAN, *n.f.*, sheepfold; *pl.*,
 CORLANNAU.
 CORN, *n.m.*, a horn; *pl.*, CYRN.
 CORSEN, *n.f.*, a reed; *pl.*, COR-
 SENNAU, CYRS.
 CORSIOG, *adj.*, boggy.
 CRAIG, *n.f.*, a rock; *pl.*,
 CREIGIAU.
 CREADUR, *n.m.*, a creature; *pl.*,
 CREADURIAID.
 CREF, *adj., f.*, CRYF, strong.
 CREIGIAU, *n. pl.*, CRAIG, rock.
 CROEN, *n.m.*, skin; *pl.*, CRŴYN.
 CROESI, *v.*, to cross.
 CROGI, *v.*, to hang.
 CROTEN, *n.f.*, a girl, lass; *pl.*,
 CROTENNOD.
 CROTYN, *n.m.*, a boy, lad.
 CREWTYN, *n.m.*, a boy, lad.
 CRWYDRA, 3 *s. pres.*, CRWYDR-
 AF, I wander.
 CRWYDRODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
 CRWYDRAF.
 CRWN, *adj.*, round; *f.*, CRON.
 CRŴYN, *n.pl.*, skins; *s.*, CROEN,
n.m.,
 CRYF, *adj.*, strong; *f.*, CREF.
 CRYG, *adj.*, rough, hoarse; *f.*,
 CREG.
 CU, *adj.*, dear, beloved.
 CUDDIO, *v.*, to hide, to cover.
 CUL, *adj.*, narrow.
 CUR, *n.m.*, anxiety, pain, afflic-
 tion; *pl.*, CURIAU.
 CURFA, *n.f.*, a beating; *pl.*, CUR-
 FEYDD.
 CURIAD, *n.m.*, knocking, beat-
 ing; *pl.*, CURIADAU.
 CWBL, *adj. and n.*, all, whole,
 total, complete.
 CWD, *n.m.*, bag, pouch; *pl.*,
 CYDAU.
 CWERYL, *n.m.*, a quarrel; *pl.*,
 CWERYLON.
 CWERYLA, *v.*, to quarrel.
 CWESTIWN, *n.m.*, a question;
pl., CWESTIYNAU.
 CWM, *n.m.*, a valley; *pl.*, CYM-
 OEDD.
 CWMWL, *n.m.*, a cloud; *pl.*, CYM-
 YLAU.
 CŴN, *n. pl.*, dogs; *s.*, CI, *n.m.*
 CWNINGEN, *n.f.*, a rabbit; *pl.*,
 CWNINGOD.
 CWNINGOD, *n. pl.*, rabbits.
 CWPAN, *n.m. & f.*, a cup; *pl.*,
 CWPANAU.
 CWYMP, *n.m.*, a fall; *pl.*,
 CWYMPAU.
 CŴYR, *n.m.*, wax.
 CYBYDD, *n.m.*, miser; *pl.*, CYB-
 YDDION.
 CYDRADD, *adj.*, equal.
 CYDRHWNG, *prep.*, between.

CYFAILL, *n.m.*, a friend ; *pl.*,
 CYFFEILLION.
 CYFAMSER, *n.m.*, interim, mean-
 time, *pl.*, CYFAMSEROEDD.
 CYFAN, *adj.*, whole.
 CYFARCH, *v.*, to address.
 CYFARCHODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, CYF-
 ARCHAF, I address.
 CYFARFOD, *n.m.*, a meeting ; *pl.*,
 CYFARFODYDD.
 CYFEILLES, *n.f.*, a friend ; *pl.*,
 CYFEILLESAU.
 CYFLOGAIS, 1 *s. p. indef.*, CYF-
 LOGAF, I hire.
 CYFNITHER, *n.f.*, a cousin ; *pl.*,
 CYFNITHEROEDD.
 CYFOETH, *n.m.*, wealth, riches.
 CYFOETHOG, *adj.*, rich.
 CYFOETHOGI, *v.*, to enrich.
 CYFRWYS, *adj.*, sly, cunning.
 CYFUWCH, *adj. eq.*, of equal
 height, as high.
 CYFFYRDDODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
 CYFFYRDDAF, I touch.
 CYHYD, *adj. eq.*, so long, as
 long, of equal length.
 CYNGOR, *n.m.*, advice, *pl.*,
 CYNGHORION.
 CYNGHORI, *v.*, to advise.
 CYHUDDO, *v.*, to accuse.
 CYLLELL, *n.f.*, a knife ; *pl.*,
 CYLLYLL.
 CYMAINT, *adj. eq.*, as much, as
 large.
 CYMAL, *n.m.*, a joint ; *pl.*, CYM-
 ALAU.
 CYMERIAD, *n.m.*, character,
 reputation ; *pl.*, CYMER-
 IADAU.
 CYMERODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, CYM-
 ERAF, I take.
 CYMERWCH, 2 *pl. imper.*, CYM-
 ERAF.
 CYMODI, *v.*, to set at peace, to
 reconcile.
 CYMRU, *n. prop. f.*, Wales.
 CYMRY, *n. prop. m.*, Welshmen ;
s., CYMRO.
 CYMRYD, *v.*, to take.
 CYN, *adv.*, as.

CYN, *prep.*, before.
 CYNDDRWG, *adj. eq.*, as bad.
 CYNHADLEDD, *n.f.*, a conference ;
pl., CYNHADLEDDAU.
 CYNHESU, *v.*, to warm.
 CYNHYRFU, *v.*, to stir up.
 CYNLLUN, *n.m.*, plan, scheme ;
pl., CYNLLUNIAU.
 CYNNEU, *v.*, to kindle.
 CYNNYG, *v.*, to offer, to propose.
 CYNNGIAD, *n.m.*, offer, attempt.
 CYNT, *adv.*, sooner.
 CYNTAF, *adj.*, first.
 CYRRAEDD, *v.*, to reach.
 CYRHAEDDODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
 CYRHAEDDAF, I reach.
 CYRN, *n. pl.*, corn ; *n.m.*, a horn.
 CYSGOD, *n.m.*, a shadow ; *pl.*,
 CYSGODAU, CYSGODION.
 CYSGU, *v.*, to sleep.
 CYSTAL, *adj. eq.*, as good.
 CYTGAN, *n.f.*, chorus ; *pl.*, CYT-
 GANAU.
 CYTUNO, *v.*, to agree.
 CYW, *n.m.*, a chick ; *pl.*, CYWION.

CH.

'CH, *inf. pn.*, 2 *pl.*, your, you.
 CHADWODD, 3 *mu.*, CADWODD,
 3 *s. p. indef.*, CADWAF, I
 keep.
 CHAEL, 3 *mu.*, CAEL, to have.
 CHAFODD, 3 *mu.*, CAFODD, he
 had.
 CHAFWYD, 3 *mu.*, CAFWYD,
impers. p. ind. f., CAF, I shall
 have.
 CHÂN, 3 *mu.*, CÂN, song.
 CHANNWYLL, 3 *mu.*, CANNWYLL,
n.f., candle ; *pl.*, CAN-
 HWYLLAU.
 CHANOL, 3 *mu.*, CANOL, *n.m.*,
 middle ; *pl.*, CANOLAU.
 CHANTORION, 3 *mu.*, CANTORION,
n.m., *pl.*, singers.
 CHASGL, 3 *mu.*, CASGL, 3 *pres. s.*,
 CASGLAF, I gather.
 CHEFN, 3 *mu.*, CEFN, *n.m.*, back ;
pl., CEFNAU.

CHEIR, 3 *mu.*, CEIR, *impers. pres.*,
CAF, I shall have.

CHÊL, 3 *mu.*, CÊL, 3 *s. pres.*,
CELAF, I hide.

CHERDDODD, 3 *mu.*, CERDDODD,
he walked.

CHORSEN, 3 *mu.*, CORSEN, *n.f.*,
reed; *pl.*, CORSENNAU,
CYRS.

CHROGI, 3 *mu.*, CROGI, to hang.
CHROGODD, 3 *mu.*, CROGODD,
3 *s. p. indef.*, CROGAF, I hang.

CHWAER, *n.f.*, sister; *pl.*,
CHWIOBYDD.

CHWAITH, *adv.*, neither.

CHWANEG=YCHWANEG. *adj.*,
more; *n.*, more.

CHWARAE, *v.*, to play.

CHWARDDIAD, *n.m.*, laughing,
laugh.

CHWARDDODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
CHWARDDAF, I laugh.

CHWAREL, *n.f.*, a quarry; *pl.*,
CHWARELAU.

CHWARTER, *n.m.*, a quarter; *pl.*,
CHWARTERI, CHWARTERAU.

CHWEDL, *n.f.*, a fable, story; *pl.*,
CHWEDLAU.

CHWENYCHU, *v.*, to desire, to
covet.

CHWERTHIN, *v.*, to laugh.

CHWERW, *adj.*, bitter; *pl.*,
CHWERWON.

CHWI, *pn.*, 2 *pl.*, you, ye.

CHWILIO, *v.*, to search.

CHWSG, 3 *mu.*, CWSG, *n.m.*,
sleep.

CHWYCHWI, *pn.*, 2 *pl.*, you,
yourselves.

CHŴYDD, *n.m.*, swelling.

CHWYDDDIG, *adj.*, swollen.

CHWYDDO, *v.*, to swell.

CHWYN, *n.*, *pl.*, weeds.

CHWYRNU, *v.*, to snarl, to
snore.

CHWYTHU, *v.*, to blow.

CHYFLOGAIS, 3 *mu.*, CYFLOGAIS,
I hired.

CHYFRAN, 3 *mu.*, CYFRAN, *n.f.*,
share; *pl.*, CYFRANNAU.

CHYMRYD, 3 *mu.*, CYMRYD, to
take.

CHYNHESU, 3 *mu.*, CYNHESU, to
warm.

CHYRCHODD, 3 *mu.*, CYRCHODD,
he brought.

CHYRHAEDDI, 3 *mu.*, CYRHAEDDI,
2 *s. fut.*, CYRHAEDDAF, I
reach.

CHYSTUDDIEDIG, 3 *mu.*, *adj.*,
CYSTUDDIEDIG, afflicted,
sick.

CHYSTUDDIOL, 3 *mu.*, *adj.*,
CYSTUDDIOL, afflicted, in-
valid.

CHYSUR, 3 *mu.*, CYSUR, *n.m.*,
comfort.

CHYRN, 3 *mu.*, CYRN, horns; *s.*,
CORN.

CHYWION, 3 *mu.*, CYWION, *n.m.*,
chickens, *s.*, CYW.

D.

DA, *adj.*, good; DA DROS BEN,
exceedingly good.

DACLUS, 1 *mu.*, TACLUS, *adj.*,
neat.

DAD, 1 *mu.*, TAD, *n.m.*, father.

DADEBRU, *v.*, to revive, to re-
cover.

DAEAR, *n.f.*, the earth.

DAEAROL, *adj.*, earthly, earthy.

DAETH, 3 *s. p. indef.*, DEUAF, I
come.

DAFAD, *n.f.*, sheep; *pl.*, DEFAID.

DAGRAU, *n.*, *pl.*, tears; *s.*, DEI-
GRYN, DEIGR.

DANGOS, *v.*, to show.

DAIL, *n.*, *pl.*, leaves; *s.*, DEILEN.

DAIR, 1 *mu.*, TAIR, *f.*, three.

DAITH, 1 *mu.*, TAITH, *n.f.*, a
journey; *pl.*, TEITHIAU.

DALL, *adj.*, blind; *pl.*, DEILLION.

DAL, *v.*, to catch, to hold.

DALANT, 1 *mu.*, TALANT, 3 *pl.*
pres., TALAF, I pay.

DALIAI, 3 *s. p. impf.*, DALIAF, I
hold, catch.

DALP, 1 *mu.*, TALP, *n.m.*, a lump,
piece; *pl.*, TALPIAU.

DALU, 1 *mu.*, TALU, to pay.
 DAMAID, 1 *mu.*, TAMAID, *n.m.*,
 bit, morsel; *pl.*, TAMEID-
 IAU.
 DAMEG, *n.f.*, a parable; *pl.*,
 DAMHEGION.
 DAN, 1 *mu.*, TAN, *prep.*, under.
 DANNEDD, *n.*, *pl.*, teeth; *s.*,
 DANT.
 DANO, 1 *mu.*, TANO, *pnl. prep.*,
 3 *s. m.*, under him; AMDANO,
 about him.
 DANT, *n.m.*, a tooth; *pl.*, DAN-
 NEDD.
 DARDD, 1 *mu.*, TARDD, it grows.
 DARFOD, *v.*, to finish, to end,
 happen.
 DARFU, 3 *s. p. indef.*, DARFOD.
 DARGANFOD, *v.*, to find out, to
 discover.
 DARLLEN, *v.*, to read.
 DARN, *n.m.*, a part, piece; *pl.*,
 DARNAU.
 DATOD, *v.*, to loosen, to untie.
 DATODODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, DATOD.
 DAU, *adj. m.*, two.
 DAW, 3 *s. fut.*, DEUAF, I shall
 come.
 DAWEL, *adj.*, 1 *mu.*, TAWEL,
 calm, quiet, still.
 DAWN, *n.m. & f.*, gift, talent,
 grace; *pl.*, DONIAU.
 DAWNSIFD, 3 *s. pres. imper.*,
 DAWNSIO.
 DAWNSIO, *v.*, to dance.
 DEBIG, 1 *mu.*, TEBIG, *adj.*, like,
 similar.
 DECHREUODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
 DECHREUAF, I begin.
 DEFAID, *n.*, *plu.*, sheep; *s.*,
 DAFAD, *n.f.*
 DEG, 1 *mu.*, TEG, *adj.*, fair.
 DEG, *adj.*, ten.
 DEGWCH, 1 *mu.*, TEGWCH, *n.m.*,
 fairness, beauty.
 DEIGRYN, *n.m.*, a tear; *pl.*,
 DAGRAU.
 DEILLION, *adj. pl.*, DALL, blind.
 DEIL, 3 *s. pres.*, DALIAF, I catch
 hold, last.

DEILEN, *n.f.*, leaf; *pl.*, DAHL.
 DEILIAID, *n.*, *pl.*, DEILIAD, *m.*, a
 tenant, a subject.
 DEIMLAD, 1 *mu.*, TEIMLAD, *n.m.*,
 emotion, feeling; *pl.*,
 TEIMLADAU.
 DELW, *n.f.*, an image, idol; *pl.*,
 DELWAU.
 DEML, 1 *mu.*, TEMPL, *n.f.*, a
 temple; *pl.*, TEMPLAU.
 DENIADOL, *adj.*, attractive, en-
 ticing.
 DERBYN, *v.*, to receive.
 DERBYNIODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
 DERBYNIAF, I receive.
 DERBYNIWYD, *impers. p. indef.*,
 DERBYNIAF.
 DERFYSG, 1 *mu.*, TERFYSG, *n.m.*,
 riot, insurrection; *pl.*, TER-
 FYSGOEDD.
 DERW, *n.*, *pl.*, oak trees; *s.*,
 DERWEN, *n.f.*
 DERWEN, *n.f.*, an oak tree.
 DEUAI, 3 *s. p. impf.*, DEUAF, I
 come.
 DEUGAIN, *adj.*, forty.
 DEULU, 1 *mu.*, TEULU, *n.m.*,
 family; *pl.*, TEULUOEDD.
 DEUPARTH, *adj.*, of two parts;
n., two parts.
 DEUTU, *n.*, two sides; ODDEUTU,
 about.
 DEWI SANT, *n. prop.*, Saint
 David.
 DEWR, *adj.*, brave; *pl.*, DEWR-
 ION.
 DIANC, *v.*, to escape.
 DIADDURN, *adj.*, unadorned,
 plain, simple.
 DIBOEN, *adj.*, painless, un-
 wearied.
 DICHELL, *n.f.*, a trick; *pl.*,
 DICHELLION.
 DIEITHR, *adj.*, strange, alien,
 foreign; *n.m.*, a stranger;
pl., DIEITHRIAID.
 DIFETHA, *v.*, to destroy.
 DIFENWI, *v.*, to call names, to
 abuse.
 DIFYRRU, *v.*, to amuse.

- DIGON, *n. or adv.*, enough.
 DIGWYDD, *v.*, to happen.
 DIGWYDDODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
 DIGWYDDAF, I happen.
 DIHANGODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, DI-
 HANGAF, I escape.
 DILYN, *v.*, to follow.
 DIM, *n.m.*, nothing; *adj.*, no,
 any; DIM YN Y BYD, nothing
 at all.
 DINAS, *n.f.*, a city; *pl.*, DINAS-
 oedd.
 DINERTH, *adj.*, weak, feeble.
 DINISTR, *n.m.*, destruction.
 DINIWED, *adj.*, harmless, inno-
 cent.
 DIOD, *n.f.*, drink; *pl.*, DIODYDD.
 DIOED, *adv.*, without delay.
 DIOG, *adj.*, lazy, indolent.
 DIOGEL, *adj.*, safe.
 DIOLCHGERDD, *n.f.*, song of
 gratitude, thanksgiving.
 DIOLCHODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, DI-
 OLCHAF, I thank.
 DIRION, 1 *mu.*, TIRION, *adj.*,
 kind, gentle.
 DISGLAIR, *adj.*, splendid, brill-
 iant.
 DISGWYL, *v.*, to expect, to wait.
 DISGWLIENT, 3 *pl. p. impf.*,
 DISGWYLIAF, I expect.
 DISGYNNA, 3 *s. pres.*, DISGYNNAF,
 I descend.
 DISGYNNAI, 3 *s. p. impf.*, DIS-
 GYNNAF,
 DISGYNNODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, DIS-
 GYNNAF.
 DISTADL, *adj.*, insignificant, low,
 base.
 DISTAWRWYDD, *n.m.*, silence.
 DISYMWTH, *adj.*, sudden, un-
 expected.
 DIWEDD, *n.m.*, end; O'R DI-
 WEDD, at last.
 DIWREIDDIO, *v.*, to uproot.
 DIWRNOD, *n.m.*, a day; *pl.*,
 DIWRNODAU.
 DIWYDEWYDD, *n.m.*, diligence,
 industry.
 DIYSTYRU, *v.*, to despise, to dis-
 regard.
- DLAWD, 1 *mu.*, TLAWD, *adj.*,
 poor, needy.
 DLOS, 1 *mu.*, TLOS, *f. adj.*, pretty;
 TLWS, *m.*
 DLYSION, 1 *m.u.* TLYSION, *pl*
 adj., TLWS.
 DOD=DYFOD, to come.
 DODI, *v.*, to put.
 DOD O HYD, to get, obtain, find.
 DODODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, DODAF, I
 put, place.
 DODI AR, to put on, to place on
 DODWY, *v.*, to lay an egg.
 DOE, *adv.*, yesterday.
 DOETH, *adj.*, wise.
 DOFN, *f. adj.*, DWFN, deep.
 DÔL, *n.f.*, meadow, dale, *pl.*,
 DOLYDD, DOLAU.
 DOLUR, *n.m.*, pain; *pl.*, DOLUR-
 IAU.
 DORRI, 1 *mu.*, TORRI, to break.
 DOSBARTH, *n.m.*, class, order;
 pl., DOSBARTHAU, DOS-
 BARTHIAU.
 DOTIO, *v.*, to dote, to admire.
 DRACHWANTUS, 1 *mu. adj.*,
 TRACHWANTUS, covetous.
 DRAFFERTH, 1 *mu.*, TRAFFERTH,
 trouble, bustle; *pl.*, TRA-
 FFERTHION.
 DRAFFERTHUS, 1 *mu., adj.*, TRA-
 FFERTHUS, troublous, bustl-
 ing.
 DRAMWYAI, 1 *mu.*, TRAMWYAI,
 3 *s. p. impf.*, TRAMWYAF, I
 traverse.
 DRANNOETH, 1 *mu.*, TRANNOETH,
 adv., the day following.
 DREF, 1 *mu.*, TREF, *n.f.*, town;
 pl., TREFI, TREFYDD.
 DREMIO, 1 *mu.*, TREMIO, to look,
 to gaze.
 DRINGO, *v.*, to climb.
 DRINGODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
 DRINGAF, I climb.
 DRO, 1 *mu.*, TRO, *n.m.*, a turn,
 time; *pl.*, TROION, TROIAU.
 DRODD, 1 *mu.*, TRODD, 3 *s. p.*
 indef., TROF, I turn.
 DROED, 1 *mu.*, TROED, *n.f. & m.*,
 a foot; *pl.*, TRAED.

- DROM, 1 *mu.*, TROM, *adj. f.*,
 TRWM, heavy.
 DROS, 1 *mu.*, TROS, *prep.*, across,
 instead of, over.
 DRUAN, 1 *mu.*, TRUAN, *adj.*,
 poor, wretched; DRUAN
 OHONO, poor fellow.
 DRUGAREDD, 1 *mu.*, TRUGAREDD,
n.f., mercy; *pl.*, TRUGAR
 EDDAU.
 DRWG, *adj.*, bad, evil, naughty.
 DRWS, *n.m.*, a door; *pl.*, DRYSAU.
 DRWY, 1 *mu.*, TRWY, *prep.*,
 through.
 DRYCED, *adj. eq.*, as bad.
 DRYCIN, *n.f.*, foul weather,
 tempest; *pl.*, DRYCINOEDD.
 DRYLL, *n.m.*, a part, a piece, a
 gun; *pl.*, DRYLLIAU.
 DRYMACH, 1 *mu.*, TRYMACH, *adj.*
comp., heavier.
 DRYSOR, 1 *mu.*, TRYSOR, *n.m.*,
 treasure; *pl.*, TRYSORAU.
 DU, *adj.*, black; *pl.*, DUON.
 DUG, 3 *s. p. indef.*, DYGAf, I
 bear, carry, bring.
 DUW, *n.m.*, a god; *pl.*, DUWIAU.
 DWEDAI=DYWEDAI, 3 *s. p.*
impf., DYWEDAF, I say.
 DWFN, *adj.*, deep; *f.*, DOFN.
 DWFR, *n.m.*, water; *pl.*, DYFR-
 OEDD.
 DWL, *adj.*, foolish.
 DŴR, *n.m.*, water.
 DWRN, *n.m.*, a fist, closed hand;
pl., DYRNAU.
 DWRW, 1 *mu.*, TWRW, *n.m.*, noise.
 DWY, *f., adj.*, two; *m.*, DAU.
 DWYLAU, *n., pl.*, hands; *s.*,
 LLAU.
 DWYN, *v.*, to carry away, to steal.
 DY, *pref. pn.* 2 *s.*, thy; DY HUN,
 thyself.
 DŶ, 1 *mu.*, TŶ, *n.m.*, house; *pl.*,
 TAI.
 DYBIO, 1 *mu.*, TYBIO, to suppose,
 to suspect.
 DYCHRYN, *n.m.*, fear; *pl.*,
 DYCHRYNIADAU, DYCHRYN-
 FEYDD.
 DYCHWELODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
 DYCHWELAF, I return.
 DYDD, *n.m.*, a day; *pl.*, DYDD-
 IAU.
 DYDD GWYL, *n.*, holiday,
 festival.
 DYFOD, *v.*, to come.
 DYFFRYN, *n.m.*, valley, dale; *pl.*,
 DYFFRYNNOEDD.
 DYGID, *impers. p. impf.*, DYGAf,
 I carry, bring.
 DYGODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, DYGAf.
 DYLECH, 2 *pl.*, DYLWN, I ought.
 DYMESTL, 1 *mu.*, TYMESTL, *n.f.*,
 a storm, tempest; *pl.*, TYM-
 HESTLOEDD.
 DYMUNODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, DY-
 MUNAF, I wish.
 DYN, *n.m.*, man; *pl.*, DYNION.
 DYN (YN), 1 *mu.*, TYN, *adj.*,
 tight.
 DYNA, *adv.*, there, that is.
 DYNES, *n.f.*, a woman.
 DYNNU, 1 *mu.*, TYNNU, to pull,
 draw.
 DYRNAID, *n.m.*, a handful; *pl.*,
 DYRNEIDIAU.
 DYRYSWCH, *n.m.*, confusion, en-
 tanglement.
 DYSG, *n.m. & f.*, learning, erudi-
 tion.
 DYSG, 3 *s. pres.*, DYSGAF, I
 learn.
 DYWEDODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, DY-
 WEDAF, I say.
 DYWYDD, 1 *mu.*, TYWYDD, *n.m.*,
 weather.

DD.

- DDA, 1 *mu.*, *adj.*, DA, good.
 DDADEBRU, 1 *mu.*, DADEBRU, to
 revive.
 DDAIONI, 1 *mu.*, DAIONI, *n.m.*,
 goodness.
 DDADLEU, 1 *mu.*, DADLEU, to
 dispute.
 DDAEAF, 1 *mu.*, DAEAF, *n.f.*,
 earth.
 DDAETH, 1 *mu.*, DAETH, he came.

- DDANGOS, 1 *mu.*, DANGOS, to show.
- DDAL, 1 *mu.*, DAL, to catch, to hold.
- DDALIWYD, 1 *mu.*, DALIWYD, *impers. p. indef.*, DALIAF.
- DDAMEG, 1 *mu.*, DAMEG, *n.f.*, parable, fable.
- DDANNEDD, 1 *mu.*, DANNEDD, teeth; *s.*, DANT.
- DDANT, 1 *mu.*, DANT, *n.m.*, tooth.
- DDARFU, 1 *mu.*, DARFU.
- DDARN, 1 *mu.*, DARN, *n.m.*, a piece.
- DDAU, 1 *mu.*, DAU, *adj. m.*, two.
- DDAW, 1 *mu.*, DAW.
- DDAWNSIAF, 1 *mu.*, DAWNSIAF, I dance.
- DDECHREU, 1 *mu.*, DECHREU, to begin.
- DDEDWYDD, 1 *mu.*, DEDWYDD, *adj.*, happy.
- DDEFAID, 1 *mu.*, DEFAID, *n.f.*, sheep; *s.*, DAFAD.
- DDEFNYDD, 1 *mu.*, DEFNYDD, material, use; *pl.*, DEFNYDDIAU.
- DDEILEN, 1 *mu.*, DEILEN, *n.f.*, a leaf; *pl.*, DAIL.
- DDELW, 1 *mu.*, DELW, *n.f.*, an image; *pl.*, DELWAU.
- DDENIADOL, 1 *mu.*, DENIADOL, *adj.*, attractive, enticing.
- DDERBYNIODD, 1 *mu.*, DERBYNIODD.
- DDERWEN, 1 *mu.*, DERWEN, *n.f.*, an oak tree; *pl.*, DERW.
- DDIANC, 1 *mu.*, DIANC, to escape.
- DDIAROS, 1 *mu.*, DIAROS, *adj.*, without delay.
- DDIARWYBOD, 1 *mu.*, DIARWYBOD, *adj.*, unknowing, unaware.
- DDICHELL, 1 *mu.*, DICHELL, *n.f.*, a trick, deceit; *pl.*, DICHELLION.
- DDI-FAM, 1 *mu.*, DI-FAM, *adj.*, motherless.
- DDIFRIF, 1 *mu.*, DIFRIF, *adj.* = DIFRIFOL; o DDIFRIF, in earnest.
- DDIFAWYD, *impers. p. indef.*, DIFA, to destroy.
- DDIFYRRWCH, 1 *mu.*, DIFYRRWCH, *n.m.*, fun, amusement.
- DDIGON, 1 *mu.*, DIGON, *adv.*, enough; *n.*, plenty.
- DDILYN, 1 *mu.*, DILYN, to follow.
- DDIM, 1 *mu.*, DIM, *n.*, nothing, anything, something; *adj.*, no, any.
- DDINISTRIOL, 1 *mu.*, DINISTRIOL, *adj.*, destructive.
- DDINAS, 1 *mu.*, DINAS, *n.f.*, city; *pl.*, DINASOEDD.
- DDIOED, 1 *mu.*, DIOED, at once, without delay.
- DDIOGEL, 1 *mu.*, DIOGEL, *adj.*, safe.
- DDIOGELU, 1 *mu.*, DIOGELU, to make safe.
- DDISGWYL, 1 *mu.*, DISGWYL, to look, expect, wait.
- DDISGWYLIENT, 1 *mu.*, DISGWYLIENT.
- DDISTAW, 1 *mu.*, DISTAW, *adj.*, silent, quiet.
- DDISYMWTH, 1 *mu.*, DISYMWTH, *adj.*, sudden.
- DDIWRNOD, 1 *mu.*, DIWRNOD, *n.m.*, a day; *pl.*, DIWRNODAU.
- DDIWYD, 1 *mu.*, DIWYD, *adj.*, busy, diligent; YN DDIWYD, diligently.
- DDIYSTYRU, 1 *mu.*, DIYSTYRU, to disregard.
- DDOD, 1 *mu.*, DOD, to come.
- DDODI, 1 *mu.*, DODI, to put, to lay, to place.
- DDODWY, 1 *mu.*, DODWY, to lay eggs.
- DDOE, 1 *mu.*, DOE, *n. & adv.*, yesterday.
- DDOFN, 1 *mu.*, DOFN, *adj.*, deep; *adj. m.*, DWFN.
- DDRWG, 1 *mu.*, DRWG, *adj.*, bad, wicked.
- DDRYLLIO, 1 *mu.*, DRYLLIO, to destroy.
- DDU, 1 *mu.*, DU, *adj.*, black.

DDWEYD, 1 *mu.*, DWEYD=DY-
WEDYD, to say.
DDWER, 1 *mu.*, DWER, *n.m.*,
water; *pl.*, DYFROEDD.
DDWY, 1 *mu.*, DWY, *adj., f.*, two;
adj., m., DAU.
DDYCHRYN, 1 *mu.*, DYCHRYN,
n.m., fear; *pl.*, DYCHRYN-
FÂU, DYCHRYNFEYDD.
DDYCHRYNU, 1 *mu.*, DYCH-
RYNU, to frighten.
DDYDDIAU, 1 *mu.*, DYDDIAU, *n.*
pl., days; *s.* DYDD.
DDYFOD, 1 *mu.*, DYFOD, to
come.
DDYGWYD, 1 *mu.*, DYGWYD,
impers. p. indef., DYGAF, I
bring.
DDYMNODD, 1 *mu.*, DYMUNODD.
DDYN, 1 *mu.*, DYN; *n.m.*, man;
pl., DYNION.
DDYSG, 1 *mu.*, DYSG, *n.m. & f.*,
learning, erudition.
DDYSG, 1 *mu.*, DYSG, he learns.
DDYSGU, 1 *mu.*, DYSGU, to
learn.
DDYWEDYD, 1 *mu.*, DYWEDYD,
to say.
DDYWEDODD, 1 *mu.*, DYWEDODD.

E.

EBE } *v.*, says, said; used for all
EBR } numbers and persons.
ECHDOE, *n. & adv.*, the day
before yesterday.
ECHNOS, *adv.*, night before last.
EDRYCH, *v.*, to look.
EDRYCHODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
EDRYCHAF, I look.
EF, EFE, *pn.*, he, him.
EFFEITHIOL, *adj.*, effective,
active.
EGLURO, *v.*, to explain.
EGLWYS, *n.f.*, a Church; *pl.*,
EGLWYSI.
EGNI, *n.m.*, effort, energy; *pl.*,
EGNION;
A'I HOLL EGNU, with all his
might.

EHEDODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, EHEDAF,
I fly.
EI, *pref. pn.*, his, her.
EIDDO, *n.m.*, property.
EI HUN, himself, herself.
EILWAITH, *n.f. & adv.*, second
time, again.
EIN, *pref. pn.*, our.
EIRA, *n.m.*, snow; BWRW EIRA,
to snow.
EISIEU, *n.m.*, want.
EISTEDDAI, 3 *s. p. impf.*, EIS-
TEDDAF, I sit.
EISTEDDODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, EIS-
TEDDAF.
EITHAF, *adj. superl.*, furthest,
very large; *adv.*, quite.
ELLIR, 1 *mu.*, GELLIR, *impers.*
pres., GALLAF, I can.
ELENI, *adv.*, this year.
ËN, 1 *mu.*, GËN, *n.f.*, chin, jaw-
bone.
ENETH, 1 *mu.*, GENETH, *n.f.*, a
girl; *pl.*, GENETHOD.
ENNILL, *v.*, to earn, to win.
ENW, *n.m.*, a name; *pl.*, ENWAU.
ENWAU, *n.*, *pl.*, names.
ENWOGION, *n. pl.*, famous
men; *s.*, ENWOG, *adj.*,
famous, eminent.
ER, *prep.*, for, to, since.
ER HYN, in spite of this.
ERBYN, *prep.*, against, opposite,
by.
ERBYN HYN, by this time.
ERCHYLL, *adj.*, horrible, terrible,
hideous.
ERAILL, others; *s.*, ARALL,
other.
ERFIN, *n.f.*, *pl.*, S.W., turnips;
s., ERFINEN.
ERIOED, *adv.*, ever.
ERYR, *n.m.*, an eagle; *pl.*,
ERYROD.
ESGID, *n.f.*, a boot, a shoe; *pl.*,
ESGIDIAU.
ESMwyTHAU, *v.*, to soothe, to
ease.
ESTRON, *n.m.*, a stranger; *pl.*,
ESTRONIAID.

ESTYN, *n.*, to reach, to extend.
 ESTYNNODD, 3 *s.* *p. indef.*,
 ESTYNNAF, I reach.
 ETIFEDDION, *n.*, *pl.*, heirs, in-
 heritors; *s.*, ETIFEDD, *n.m.*
 ETO, *adv.*, again.
 EU, *ref. pn.*, their.
 EUOGRWYDD, *n.m.*, guilt, guilti-
 ness.
 EWA=EWYTHR, *n.m.*, uncle.
 EWCH, 2 *pl. fut. indic. or imper.*,
 AF, I go.
 EWIN, *n.f.*, finger nail; *pl.*,
 EWINEDD.
 EWYLLYS, *n.m. & f.*, wish, will;
 pl., EWYLLYSIAU.
 EWYTHR, *n.m.*, an uncle; *pl.*,
 EWYTHREDD, EWYTHROD.

F.

FAB, 1 *mu.*, MAB, a son; *pl.*,
 MEIBION.
 FACH, 1 *mu.*, *adj.*, BACH, little.
 FAINT, 1 *mu.*, MAINT, *n.m.*, size,
 how many.
 FAINTIOLI, 1 *mu.*, MAINTIOLI,
 n.m., size, stature.
 FAM, 1 *mu.*, MAM, *n.f.*, a mother;
 pl., MAMAU.
 FAN, 1 *mu.*, MAN, *n.m. & f.*,
 place; *pl.*, MANNAU.
 FANWL, 1 *mu.*, MANWL, *adj.*,
 exact, careful.
 FARCHNAD, 1 *mu.*, MARCHNAD,
 n.f., market; *pl.*, MARCH-
 NADOEDD.
 FARNWR, 1 *mu.*, BARNWR, *n.m.*,
 a judge; *pl.*, BARNWYR.
 FARUS, 1 *mu.*, BARUS, *adj.*,
 greedy, gluttonous.
 FARW, 1 *mu.*, MARW, to die.
 FARWOLAETH, 1 *mu.*, MARWOL-
 AETH, *n.f.*, death; *pl.*,
 MARWOLAETHAU.
 FATH, 1 *mu.*, MATH, *n.m.*, kind,
 sort; *pl.*, MATHAU.
 FAWR, 1 *mu.*, MAWR, *adj.*, large,
 great.
 FAWREDD, 1 *mu.*, MAWREDD,
 n.m., greatness.

FE, *part. used before verbs.*
 FEDD, 1 *mu.*, MEDD, 3 *s.*,
 MEDDAF, I possess.
 FEDDIANNU, 1 *mu.*, MEDDIANNU,
 to possess.
 FEDDWL, 1 *mu.*, MEDDWL, *n.m.*,
 mind; *pl.*, MEDDYLIAU.
 FEDDWL, 1 *mu.*, MEDDWL, *v.*,
 to think.
 FEIBION, 1 *mu.*, MEIBION, *n.pl.*,
 sons; *s.*, MAB.
 FEINIR, 1 *mu.*, MEINIR, *n.f.*,
 maiden.
 FEISTR, 1 *mu.*, MEISTR, *n.m.*,
 master; *pl.*, MEISTRI,
 MEISTRIAID, MEISTRAD-
 OEDD.
 FELLY, *adv.*, so, in that way.
 FEL, *adv.*, like; *conj.*, as, so
 that.
 FÊL, 1 *mu.*, MÊL, *n.m.*, honey.
 FELYS, 1 *mu.*, MELYS, *adj.*,
 sweet.
 FENYW, 1 *mu.*, BENYW, *n.f.*,
 female; *pl.*, BENYWOD.
 FENTHYG, 1 *mu.*, BENTHYG, *n.m.*,
 loan; RHOI BENTHYG, to
 lend.
 FER, 1 *mu.*, BER, *adj.*, *f.*, short;
 m., BYR.
 FERCH, 1 *mu.*, MERCH, *n.f.*,
 daughter, girl; *pl.*, MERCHED.
 FETHODD, 1 *mu.*, METHODD, 3 *s.*
 p. indef., METHAF, I fail.
 FEWN, 1 *mu.*, MEWN, in, into.
 FI, 1 *mu.*, MI, *pn.*, I, me.
 FIN, 1 *mu.*, MIN, *n.m.*, edge; *pl.*,
 MINION.
 FINNAU, 1 *mu.*, MINNAU, I
 also.
 FLAEN, 1 *mu.*, BLAEN, end; *pl.*,
 BLAENAU; O FLAEN, before,
 in front of.
 FLAIDD, 1 *mu.*, BLAIDD, *n.m.*, a
 wolf; *pl.*, BLEIDDIAID.
 FLAS, 1 *mu.*, BLAS, *n.m.*, taste,
 relish; CAEL BLAS AR, to
 enjoy.
 FLINIR, 1 *mu.*, BLINIR, *imper.*
 pres., BLINAF, I trouble.

- FLODAU**, 1 *mu.*, **BLODAU**, flowers, *n.pl.* ; *s.*, **BLODEUYN**, **BLODYN**.
FLWYDDYN, 1 *mu.*, **BLWYDDYN**, a year, *n.f.* ; *pl.*, **BLYNYDD-OEDD**.
FOD, 1 *mu.*, **BOD**, to be.
FODD, 1 *mu.*, **MODD**, *n.m.*, way, means ; *pl.*, **MODDION**.
FODD, 1 *mu.*, **BODD**, *n.m.*, good-will ; **RHYNGU BODD**, to please ; **WRTH EI FODD**, contented, happy.
FODDI, 1 *mu.*, **BODDI**, to drown.
FODLON, 1 *mu.*, **BODLON**, *adj.*, willing.
FODLONRWYDD, 1 *mu.*, **BODLONRWYDD**, satisfaction.
FORE, 1 *mu.*, **BORE**, *n.m.*, morning ; *pl.*, **BOREUAW** ; **YN FORE**, *adv.*, early.
FOREUOL, 1 *mu.*, **BOREUOL**, *adj.*, morning, early ; also written **BOREOL**.
FRENHINES, 1 *mu.*, **BRENHINES**, *n.f.*, a queen ; *pl.*, **BRENIN-ESAU**.
FREUDDWYD, 1 *mu.*, **BREUDDWYD**, *n.m.*, & *f.*, a dream ; *pl.*, **BREUDDWYDION**.
FRI, 1 *mu.*, **BRI**, *n.m.*, dignity, honour, renown, rank.
FRWYN, 1 *mu.*, **BRWYN**, *n.pl.*, rushes ; *s.*, **BRWYNEN**.
FRYN, 1 *mu.*, **BRYN**, *n.m.*, hill, mount ; *pl.*, **BRYNIAU**.
FUAN, 1 *mu.*, **BUAN** ; *adj.*, swift, fast, soon.
FUGEILIAID, 1 *mu.*, **BUGEILIAID**, *n.*, *pl.*, shepherds ; *s.*, **BUGAIL**, *n.m.*.
FUONT, 1 *mu.*, **BUONT**.
FUNUDAU, 1 *mu.*, **MUNUDAU**, *n.*, *pl.*, minutes ; *s.* **MUNUD**.
FUR, 1 *mu.*, **MUR**, *n.m.*, wall ; *pl.*, **MURIAU**.
FUWCH, 1 *mu.*, **BUWCH**, *n.f.*, a cow ; *pl.*, **BUCHOD**.
FWNCI, 1 *mu.*, **MWNCI**, *n.m.*, a monkey ; *pl.*, **MWNCIOD**.
FWTHYN, 1 *mu.*, **BWTHYN**, *n.m.*, a cottage ; *pl.*, **BWTHYNNOD**.
FWYAF, 1 *mu.*, **MWYAF**, *adj.* *superl.*, greatest.
FWYD, 1 *mu.*, **BWYD**, *n.m.*, food ; *pl.*, **BWYDYDD**.
FWYN, 1 *mu.*, **MWYN**, *adj.*, kind, gentle.
FWYNHAU, 1 *mu.*, **MWYNHAU**, to enjoy.
FWYTA, 1 *mu.*, **BWYTA**, to eat.
FY, *pref.* *pn.*, my.
FYDDAI, 1 *mu.*, **BYDDAI**.
FYGYTHIOL, 1 *mu.*, **BYGYTHIOL**, *adj.*, threatening.
FYNED, 1 *mu.*, **MYNED**, to go.
FYNEGI, 1 *mu.*, **MYNEGI**, to say, declare, inform.
FYNWES, 1 *mu.*, **MYNWES**, *n.f.*, breast, bosom ; *pl.*, **MYN-WESAU**.
FYNYDDIG, 1 *mu.*, **MYNYDDIG**, *adj.*, hilly, mountainous.
FYR, 1 *mu.*, **BYR**, *adj.*, short.
FYTH, 1 *mu.*, **BYTH**, ever.
FYTHEUAD, 1 *mu.*, **BYTHEUAD**, *n.m.*, a hound ; *pl.*, **BYTHEU-AID**.
FYTHOD, 1 *mu.*, **BYTHOD**, *n.*, *pl.*, booths, huts ; *s.*, **BWTH**.
FWW, 1 *mu.*, **BYW**, to live.
BYW, 1 *mu.*, **BYW**, *adj.*, alive, quick.
FYWIOLIAETH, 1 *mu.*, **BYWIOLIAETH**, *n.f.*, living, livelihood ; *pl.*, **BYWIOLIAETHAU**.
FYWYD, 1 *mu.*, **BYWYD**, *n.m.*, life ; *pl.*, **BYWYDAU**.

FF.

- FFALS**, *adj.*, sly, cunning.
FFAU, *n.f.*, a den, cave ; *pl.*, **FFEUAU**.
FFERMDY, *n.m.*, a farm house ; *pl.*, **FFERMDAI**.
FFENESTRI, *n.f.*, a window, *pl.*, **FFENESTRI**.
FFODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, **FFOF**, I flee.
FFOI, *v.*, to flee, to retreat.

FFOL, *adj.*, foolish.
 FFOLED, *adj. eq.*, so foolish.
 FFON, *n.f.*, a staff, a rod, a stick ;
pl., FFYN.
 FFORDD, *n.f.*, a way, a road ; *pl.*,
 FFYRDD.
 FFOS, *n.f.*, a ditch, *pl.*, FFOSYDD.
 FFROM, *adj.*, angry, touchy ; YN
 FFROM, *angrily*.
 FFWRDD, *adv.*, away.
 FFYN, sticks, *n., pl.* ; *s.*, FFON,
n.f.
 FFYNNON, *n.f.*, a well, a fount-
 ain ; *pl.*, FFYNHONNAU.
 FFYRNIG, *adj.*, fierce.

G.

GADAEL, *v.*, to leave.
 GADEWCH, 2 *pl. imper.*, GAD-
 AWAF, I leave, permit.
 GAEL, 1 *mu.*, CAEL, to have, to
 receive.
 GAELF, *n.m.*, winter ; *pl.*,
 GAELFAU, GAELFOEDD.
 GAF, 1 *mu.*, CAF, I shall have.
 GAFAEL, *n.m.*, a hold, a grasp ;
pl., GAFAELION.
 GAFAELODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, GAF-
 AELAF, I take hold.
 GAFAELYD, *v.*, to take hold.
 GAFR, *n.f.*, a goat ; *pl.*, GEIFR.
 GAIB, 1 *mu.*, CAIB, *n.f.*, a
 mattock ; *pl.*, CEIBIAU.
 GAIR, *n.m.*, a word ; *pl.*, GEIRIAU.
 GAIS, 1 *mu.*, CAIS, *n.m.*, a request,
pl., CEISIADAU.
 GALL, 3 *s. pres.*, GALLAF, I can.
 GALL, 1 *mu.*, CALL, *adj.*, wise,
 prudent.
 GALLACH, 1 *mu.*, CALLACH, *adj.*
comp., wiser.
 GALLAF, I can.
 GALLAI, 3 *s. p. impf.*, GALLAF.
 GALLENT, 3 *pl. p. impf.*, GALLAF.
 GALLU, *v.*, to be able.
 GALLU, *n.m.*, power, ability ; *pl.*,
 GALLUOEDD.
 GALLUOCAF, *adj. superl.*,
 GALLUOG, *mighty*.

K

GALANASTRA, *n.m.*, murder,
 slaughter, massacre.
 GALED, 1 *mu.*, CALED, *adj.*, hard.
 GALW, *v.*, to call.
 GALWODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, GALWAF
 I call.
 GAM, 1 *mu.*, CAM, *adj.*, crooked.
 GAN, *prep.*, by, with.
 GÂN, 1 *mu.*, CAN, *n.f.*, a song ;
pl., CANAU, CANIADAU, CAN-
 EUON.
 GANDDO, *pnl. prep.*, with him.
 GANDDYNT, *pnl. prep.*, with
 them.
 GANFU, 1 *mu.*, CANFU, he per-
 ceived.
 GANFYDDWN, 1 *mu.*, CAN-
 FYDDWN, we shall see.
 GANMOLIAETH, 1 *mu.*, CANMOL-
 IAETH, *n.f.*, praise, commenda-
 tion.
 GANOL, 1 *mu.*, CANOL, *n.m.*,
 middle.
 GARD, *n.f.*, a garden ; *pl.*,
 GERDDI.
 GAREDIGRWYDD, 1 *mu.*, CAR-
 EDIGRWYDD, *n.m.*, kindness.
 GARIO, 1 *mu.*, CARIO, to carry.
 GARREG, 1 *mu.*, CARREG, *n.f.*, a
 stone ; *pl.*, CERRIG.
 GARTREF, 1 *mu.*, CARTREF, *n.m.*,
 home ; *adv.*, at home.
 GARW, *adj.*, rough.
 GASEG, 1 *mu.*, CASEG, *n.f.*, a
 mare ; *pl.*, CESYG.
 GATH, 1 *mu.*, CATH, *n.f.*, a cat ;
pl., CATHOD.
 GAWS, 1 *mu.*, CAWS, *n.m.*, cheese.
 GEDWCH, 2 *pl. imper.*, GADAF, I
 let, permit.
 GEFN, 1 *mu.*, CEFN, *n.m.*, back ;
pl., CEFNAU.
 GEG, 1 *mu.*, CEG, *n.f.*, a mouth ;
pl., CEGAU.
 GEGIN, 1 *mu.*, CEGIN, *n.f.*, a
 kitchen ; *pl.*, CEGINAU.
 GEI, 1 *mu.*, CEI, 2 *s.* CAF, I shall
 have.
 GEILIOG, 1 *mu.*, CEILIOG, *n.m.*,
 a cock ; *pl.*, CEILIOGOD.

- GEIRIAU, *n., pl.*, words; *s.*, GAIR, *n.m.*
 GEISIA, 1 *mu.*, CEISIA, 3 *s.*, CEISIAF, I seek.
 GEISIO, 1 *mu.*, CEISIO, to seek, to try.
 GEISIODD, 1 *mu.*, CEISIODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, CEISIAF.
 GELAIN, 1 *mu.*, CELAIN, *n.f.*, dead body; *pl.*, CELANEDD, CELANEDDAU.
 GELYN, *n.m.*, an enemy; *pl.*, GELYNION.
 GÊN, *n.f.*, a chin, jaw.
 GENETH, *n.f.*, a girl; *pl.*, GENETHOD.
 GENETHIG, *n.f.*, little maid.
 GENNYF, *pnl. prep.*, with me.
 GENNYT, *pnl. prep.*, with you.
 GERBRON, *prep.*, before, in the presence of.
 GERDDI, *n., pl.*, GARDD, *n.f.*, a garden.
 GERLLAW, *prep.*, near; *adv.*, at hand.
 GEULAN, 1 *mu.*, CEULAN, *n.f.*, hollow riverbank.
 GIBDDALL, 1 *mu.*, CIBDDALL, *adj.* blind.
 GIG, 1 *mu.*, CIG, *n.m.*, meat.
 GILYDD (ei), each other, one another.
 GLAER, 1 *mu.*, CLAER, *adj.*, clear, bright, shining.
 GLADDU, 1 *mu.*, CLADDU, to bury.
 GLÂN, *adj.*, clean, pretty.
 GLAN, *n.f.*, side, bank; *pl.*, GLANNAU, GLENNYDD.
 GLAS, *adj.*, blue, bluishgreen.
 GLASWELLT, *n.m.*, green grass; *s.*, GLASWELLYN.
 GLAW, *n.m.*, rain; *pl.*, GLAWOGYDD.
 GLINIAU, *n., pl.*, knees; *s.*, GLIN.
 GLO, *n.m.*, coal.
 GLODDIO, 1 *mu.*, CLODDIO, to dig.
 GLOFF, 1 *mu.*, CLOFF, *adj.*, lame.
 GLORIAN, 1 *mu.*, *n.m. & f.*, CLORIAN, a balance.
 GLYN, *n.m.*, valley, dale; *pl.*, GLYNNOEDD.
 GLYWED, 1 *mu.*, CLYWED, to hear.
 GLYWN, 1 *mu.*, CLYWN, we shall hear.
 GLYWODD, 1 *mu.*, CLYWODD, he heard.
 GNAU, 1 *mu.*, CNAU, nuts; *s.*, CNEUEN.
 GNWD, 1 *mu.*, CNWD, *n.m.*, a crop; *pl.*, CNYDAU.
 GOBAITH, *n.m.*, hope; *pl.*, GOBEITHION.
 GOBEITHIO, *v.*, to hope.
 GOCHWYN, 1 *mu.*, COCHWYN, *adj.*, reddish white.
 GODI, 1 *mu.*, CODI, to rise; to raise.
 GOEDEN, 1 *mu.*, COEDEN, *n.f.*, a tree; *pl.*, COED.
 GOF, *n.m.*, smith; *pl.*, GOFAIN.
 GOF, 1 *mu.*, COF, *n.m.*, memory; *pl.*, COFION, regards, remembrances.
 GOFALUS, *adj.*, careful.
 GOFYN, *v.*, to ask.
 GOFYNNODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, GOFYNNAF, I ask.
 GOLLASANT, 1 *mu.*, COLLASANT, they lost.
 GOLLED, 1 *mu.*, COLLED, *n.f.*, loss; *pl.*, COLLEDION.
 GOLLI, 1 *mu.*, COLLI, to lose.
 GOLLWNG, 2 *s. imper.*, GOLLYNGAF, I loose.
 GOLLYNGODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, GOLLYNGAF.
 GOLEUNI, *n.m.*, light.
 GOLOMEN, 1 *mu.*, COLOMEN, *n.f.*, a pigeon; *pl.*, COLOMENNOD.
 GOLWG, *n.m.*, sight, appearance; *pl.*, GOLYGON.
 GORCHFYGU, *v.*, to overcome, to conquer.
 GORCHWYL, *n.m.*, work; *pl.*, GORCHWYLION.
 GORCHMYN, *v.*, to command, to order.

GORCHYMYN, *n.m.*, a commandment, an order; *pl.*, GORCHYMYNION, GORCHMYNION.
 GOREU, *adj. superl.*, best.
 GORFOD, *v.*, to be obliged.
 GORFOLEDD, *n.m.*, joy, gladness.
 GORFU, 3 *s. p. indef.*, GORTOD.
 GORMOD, *adj.*, too much, too many.
 GORFFEN, *v.*, to end, to finish.
 GORFFWYS, *v.*, to rest.
 GORSEN, 1 *mu.*, CORSEN, *n.f.*, a reed; *pl.*, CORSENNAU, CYRS.
 GORWEDD, *v.*, to lie down.
 GORYMDAITH, *n.f.*, procession.
 GOSOD, *v.*, to place, to fix.
 GOSB, 1 *mu.*, COSB, *n.f.*, punishment; *pl.*, COSBAU.
 GRAWNWIN, *n.m.*, *pl.*, grapes.
 GREAD, 1 *mu.*, CREAD, *n.m.*, creation, the universe.
 GREF, 1 *mu.*, CREF, *f. adj.*, strong, *m.* CRYF; *pl.*, CRYFION.
 GREFYDDOL, 1 *mu.*, GREFYDDOL, *adj.*, religious.
 GROEN, 1 *mu.*, CROEN, *n.m.*, skin; *pl.*, CRŴYN.
 GROGI, 1 *mu.*, CROGI, to hang.
 GRUDD, *n.f.*, a cheek; *pl.*, GRUDDIAU.
 CRYF, 1 *mu.*, CRYF, *adj.*, strong.
 CRYN, 1 *mu.*, CRYN, *adv.*, quite.
 GUDDIO, 1 *mu.*, CUDDIO, to hide.
 GUL, 1 *mu.*, CUL, *adj.*, narrow.
 GURODD, 1 *mu.*, CURODD, he beat.
 GWAE, *n.f.*, woe; *pl.*, GWAEAU.
 GWAED, *n.m.*, blood.
 GWAEDDI, *v.*, to shout.
 GWAEDDODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, GWAEDDAF, I shout.
 GWAEL, *adj.*, poor, mean.
 GWAELOD, *n.m.*, bottom; *pl.*, GWAELODION.
 GWAETH, *adj. comp.*, worse.
 GWAETHED, *adj. eq.*, as bad.
 GWAETHAF, *adj. superl.*, worst.
 GWAG, *adj.*, empty.
 GWAIB, *n.m.*, hay; *s.* GWEIRYN.

GWAITH, *n.m.*, work, *f.*, time; *pl.*, GWEITHIAU.
 GWALLT, *n.m.*, hair of the head; *pl.*, GWALLTIAU.
 GWAN, *adj.*, weak.
 GWAR, *n.f.*, the nape of the neck; *pl.*, GWARRAU.
 GWAS, *n.m.*, servant; *pl.*, GWEISION.
 GWDDF, *n.m.*, neck; *pl.*, GYDDFAU.
 GWECH, *adj. f.*, GWYCH, gay, showy.
 GWEDDIAU, *n.f.*, *pl.*, GWEDDI, prayer.
 GWEDDILL, *n.m.*, remainder; *pl.*, GWEDDILLION.
 GWEGIL, *n.f.*, the nape of the neck, back; *pl.*, GWEGILIAU.
 GWEIGION, *adj.*, *pl.*, GWAG, empty.
 GWEITHIO, *v.*, to work.
 GWEITHIWR, *n.m.*, a workman; *pl.*, GWEITHWYR.
 GWELL, *adj. comp.*, better.
 GWELLT, *n.m.*, straw, grass.
 GWELLTYN, *n.m.*, a straw, blade of grass.
 GWELAI, 3 *s. p. impf.*, GWELAF, I see.
 GWELED, *v.*, to see.
 GWELID, *impers. p. impf.*, GWELAF.
 GWELODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, GWELAF.
 GWELENT, 3 *pl. p. impf.*, GWELAF.
 GWELWN, 1 *pl. fut.*, GWELAF.
 GWELWYD, *impers. p. indef.*, GWELAF.
 GWELY, *n.m.*, a bed; *pl.*, GWELYAU, GWELÂU.
 GWEN, *f.* GWYN, *adj.*, white.
 GWENITH, *n.m.*, wheat; *s. n.f.*, GWENITHEN, grain of wheat.
 GWENODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, GWENAF, I smile.
 GWENYN, *n. pl.*, bees; *s.*, GWENYNEN.
 GWENYNEN, *n.f.*, a bee.
 GWENU, *v.*, to smile.

GWERDD, *f.*, GWYRDD, *adj.*,
 green.
 GWERS, *n.f.*, a lesson; *pl.*,
 GWERSI.
 GWERTHFAWR, *adj.*, valuable.
 GWERTHU, *v.*, to sell.
 GWICHIAN, *v.*, to squeak, to
 creek.
 GWINLLAN, *n.f.*, a vineyard; *pl.*,
 GWINLLANNOEDD.
 GWIR, *adj.*, true.
 GWISG, *n.f.*, a dress; *pl.*,
 GWISGOEDD.
 GWISGO, *v.*, to wear, to dress.
 GWLAD, *n.f.*, country; *pl.*,
 GWLEDYDD.
 GWLADGAROL, *adj.*, patriotic.
 GWLADGARWYB, *n.*, *pl.*, patriots;
s., GWLADGARWR, *n.m.*
 GWLAN, *n.m.*, wool; *pl.*, GWLAN-
 OEDD.
 GWLEDD, *n.f.*, a feast; *pl.*,
 GWLEDDOEDD.
 GWLYB, *adj.*, wet, moist.
 GWN, I know.
 GWNA, 3 *s. fut.*, GWNAF, I shall
 do.
 GWNAETH, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
 GWNAF.
 GWNAETHANT, 3 *pl. p. indef.*,
 GWNAF.
 GWNAF, I shall do.
 GWNEI (GWNAI), 2 *s. pres.*,
 GWNAF.
 GWNEUD, *v.*, to do, to make.
 GWNEUTHUR, *v.*, to do, to per-
 form, to execute.
 GWNEWCH, 2 *pl. imper. or 2 pl.*
fut., GWNAF.
 GWOB, *n.f.*, a reward; *pl.*,
 GWOBRAU.
 GŴR, *n.m.*, man, husband; *pl.*,
 GWŶR.
 GWRAGEDD, *n.*, *pl.*, women,
 wives; *s.*, GWRAIG.
 GWRAIG, *n.f.*, woman, wife.
 GWROL, *adj.*, manly, brave.
 GWRES, *n.m.*, heat.
 GWRTHODODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
 GWRTHODAF, I refuse.

GWRTHSEFYLL, *v.*, to with-stand.
 GWSG, 1 *mu.*, CWSG, *n.m.*,
 sleep.
 GWTHIODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
 GWTHIAF, I push.
 GWYBED, *n. pl.*, flies; *s.*,
 GWYBEDYN, *n.m.*
 GWYBEDYN, *n.m.*, a fly.
 GWYBOD, *v.*, to know.
 GWYCH, *adj.*, gay, showy, fine.
 GŴYDD, *n.f.* (1) a goose;
 (2) presence.
 GWYDDAI, 3 *s. p. impf.*, GWN, I
 know.
 GWYBDOCH, 2 *pl. pres.*, GWN.
 GŴYL, *n.f.*, a feast; *pl.*, GWYL-
 IAU.
 GWYLIO, *v.*, to watch, to mind,
 to beware.
 GWYMP, 1 *mu.*, CWYMP, *n.m.*,
 fall.
 GWYN, *adj.*, white.
 GWYNFANNAI, 1 *mu.*, CWYN-
 FANNAI, 3 *s. p. impf.*, CWYN-
 FANNAF, I moan.
 GWYNT, *n.m.*, a wind; *pl.*,
 GWYNTOEDD.
 GWŶR, men, *n.*, *pl. of GŴR*,
 man.
 GWYRDD, *adj.*, green; *pl.*,
 GWYRDDION.
 GYDA, *prep.*, with.
 GYFAN, 1 *mu.*, CYFAN, *adj.*,
 whole; *n.*, the whole.
 GYFENWIR, 1 *mu.*, CYFENWIR, is
 named.
 GYFIAWN, 1 *mu.*, CYFIAWN, *adj.*,
 just.
 GYFLAWNI, 1 *mu.*, CYFLAWNI, to
 perform, to fulfil.
 GYFLYM, 1 *mu.*, CYFLYM, *adj.*,
 fast; YN GYFLYM, *adv.*, fast.
 GYFODENT, 1 *mu.*, CYFODENT,
 3 *pl. p. impf.*, CYFODAF, I rise.
 GYFOETH, 1 *mu.*, CYFOETH, *n.m.*,
 riches.
 GYHUDDO, 1 *mu.*, CYHUDDO, to
 accuse.
 GYMERODD, 1 *mu.*, CYMERODD,
 he took.

GYMERADWYAETH, 1 *mu.*, CYMERADWYAETH, *n.f.*, applause, recommendation.

GYMRYD, 1 *mu.*, CYMRYD, to take.

GYNNAL, 1 *mu.*, CYNNAL, to hold up, support.

GYNNAR, 1 *mu.*, CYNNAR, *adj.* early.

GYNNES, 1 *mu.*, CYNNES, *adj.*, warm.

GYNLLUN, 1 *mu.*, CYNLLUN, *n.m.*, a plan; *pl.*, CYNLLUNIAU.

GYNTED, 1 *mu.*, CYNTED, *adj.* *eq.*, as soon as.

GYRN, 1 *mu.*, CYRN, *n. pl.*, horns; *s.*, CORN.

GYRRAEDD, 1 *mu.*, CYRRAEDD, to reach.

GYRRU, *v.*, to drive.

GYSGOD, 1 *mu.*, CYSGOD, *n.m.*, a shadow; *pl.*, CYSGODION.

GYSTAL, 1 *mu.*, CYSTAL, *adj. eq.* as well, as good.

GYSTUDD, 1 *mu.*, CYSTUDD, *n.m.*, illness.

GYTUN, 1 *mu.*, CYTUN, *adj.*, of one accord, in agreement.

GYTUNO, 1 *mu.*, CYTUNO, to agree.

GYVRAIN, 1 *mu.*, CYVRAIN, *adj.*, skilful.

NG.

NGHANOL, 2 *mu.*, CANOL, *n.m.*, middle, centre, midst; YNG NGHANOL, in the middle or midst of, amid.

NGHIG, 2 *mu.*, CIG, *n.m.*, flesh, meat.

NGHODI, 2 *mu.*, CODI, to rise, to raise.

NGWAITH, 2 *mu.*, GWAITH, *n.m.*, work.

NGWLAD, 2 *mu.*, GWLAD, *n.f.*, country.

H

HACHOS, *asp.*, ACHOS, cause.

HADFYWIO, *asp.*, ADFYWIO, to revive.

HADDEWID, *asp.*, ADDEWID, a promise.

HAELWYDYDD, *asp.*, AELWYDYDD, hearths.

HAF, *n.m.*, summer; *pl.*, HAFAU.

HAGOR, *asp.*, AGOR, to open.

HAERN, *n.m.*, iron; *pl.*, HEYRN, HEIYRN.

HAID, *n.f.*, a swarm; *pl.*, HEIDIAU.

HAIDD, *n.m.*, barley; *pl.*, HEIDDIAU.

HAIL, *asp.*, AIL, second, like.

HALEN, *n.m.*, salt, brine.

HAMGYLCH, *asp.*, AMGYLCH, about, around.

HAMYNEDD, *asp.*, AMYNEDD, patience.

HANES, *n.m.*, history, *pl.*, HANESION.

HANNER, *n.m.*, half; *adj.*, half.

HARDD, *adj.*, beautiful.

HAU, *v.*, to sow.

HAUL, *n.m.*, sun; *pl.*, HEULIAU.

HAWDDGAR, *adj.*, lovable, amiable.

HAWL, *n.m.*, a right, a claim; *pl.*, HAWLIAU.

HAWLIODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, HAWLIAF, I claim.

HAWS, easier, *adj. comp.*, HAWDD.

HAWSED, as easy, *adj. eq.*, HAWDD.

HAWSAF, easiest, *adj. superl.*, HAWDD.

HEB, *prep.*, without.

HEBRWNG, *v.*, to go on with, convey, escort.

HEDANT, 3 *pl. pres.*, HEDAF, I fly.

HEDD, *n.m.*, peace, tranquillity.

HEDDWCH, *n.m.*, peace, quiet.

HEDDYCHU, *v.*, to make peace.

HEDDYW, *adv.*, to-day.

HEFYD, *adv.*, also, besides.

HEIBIO, *adv.*, past, by, aside.

HEIDDEN, *n.f.*, a grain of barley; *pl.*, HAIDD.

HEL, *v.*, to gather, to collect.
 HELA, *v.*, to hunt.
 HELP, *n.m.*, help, aid, assistance.
 HELPU, *v.*, to help.
 HELIWR, *n.m.*, a huntsman; *pl.*,
 HELWYR.
 HELWYR, *n. pl.* of HELIWR.
 HELYNT, *n.m.*, business, affair;
pl., HELYNTION.
 HEN, *adj.*, old.
 HENAINT, *n.m.*, old age.
 HENEIDDIO, *v.*, to grow old.
 HENIAITH (=HEN + IATH :
 see IATH).
 HENO, *adv.*, to-night.
 HEOL, *n.f.*, street, road; *pl.*,
 HEOLYDD.
 HI, *pn.*, she, her.
 HINDDA, *n.f.*, fair weather.
 HINON, *n.f.*, fine weather.
 HIR, *adj.*, long.
 HITHAU, *pn.*, she or her also.
 HOEL, *n.f.*, a nail; *pl.*, HOELION.
 HOFF, *adj.*, loved, beloved, dear.
 HOFFI, *v.*, to delight in, to love,
 to like.
 HOLL, *adj.*, all, whole.
 HON, *pn.* & *a. f.*, this, this
 woman; *m.*, HWN.
 HONNO, *a. f.*, that one (not
 present).
 HUN, *n.*, self.
 HUNAN, *n.*, self; *pl.*, HUNAIN.
 HUNANOL, *adj.*, selfish.
 HURT, *adj.*, dull, stupid.
 HWN, *pn.* & *adj. m.*, this, this
 man.
 HWNNW, *adj. m.*, that one (not
 present).
 HWY, *pn.*, they, them.
 HWY, longer, *adj. comp.*, HIR.
 HWYAF, longest, *adj. superl.*,
 HIR.
 HWYR, *adj.*, late; *n.*, evening;
 YN HWYR, *adv.*, late.
 HWYRDDYDD, *n.m.*, dusk, night.
 HWYTHAU, *pn.*, they, them
 also.
 HYD, *n.m.*, length; *prep.*, to,
 unto, as far as.

HYD YN OED, *adv.*, even.
 HYD YN HYN, *adv.*, until this
 time.
 HYFRYD, *adj.*, pleasant, fine.
 HYMRAFAEL, *asp.*, YMRAFAEL, a
 quarrel.
 HYN, *pn.* & *adj.*, this, these.
 HÛN, older; *adj. comp.*, HEN.
 HYNAF, oldest; *adj. superl.*,
 HEN.
 HYNED, as old; *adj. eq.*, HEN.
 HYNNA, *pn.*, that, that much.
 HYNNY, *adj.* & *pn.*, that, those.
 HYNOD, *adj.*, remarkable, very.
 HYSBYSU, *v.*, to make known.

I.

’I, *inf. pn.*, his, him, her.
 I, *pn.*, I, me.
 I, *prep.*, to, for; I FYN, up; I
 LAWR, down; I MEWN, in,
 into.
 IACH, *adj.*, well, healthy.
 IATH, *n.f.*, language; *pl.*, IEITH-
 OEDD.
 IÂR, *n.f.*, hen; *pl.*, IEIB.
 IAU, *n.f.*, yoke; *pl.*, IEUAU, IEU-
 OEDD.
 IAWN, *adj.*, right, proper.
 IAWN, *adv.*, very.
 IDDI, *pn. prep.*, to her.
 IDDO, *pn. prep.*, to him.
 IDDYNT, *pn. prep.*, to them.
 IENGAF=IEUENGAF, *superl.*,
 IEUANC, young.
 IEUANC, *adj.*, young; *pl.*, IEU-
 AINC.
 INNAU, *pn.*, I also, me also.
 IS, *adj. comp.*, ISEL, low.
 ISLAW, *prep.*, below, beneath.

L.

LADD, I *mu.*, LLADD, to kill, to
 cut.
 LAIS, I *mu.*, LLAIS, *n.m.*, voice;
pl., LLEISIAU.
 LÂN, I *mu.*, GLÂN, *adj.*, clean;
 YN LÂN, *adv.*, entirely, quite.

LAN, 1 *mu.*, GLAN, *n.f.*, side, bank; *pl.*, GLANNAU, GLENNYDD; I'R LAN, up.
 LAW, 1 *mu.*, LLAW, *n.f.*, a hand; *pl.*, DWYLAU.
 LAWER, 1 *mu.*, LLAWER, *adj.*, many, much.
 LE, 1 *mu.*, LLE, *n.m.*, place.
 LEF, 1 *mu.*, LLEF, *n.f.*, voice; cry; *pl.*, LLEFAU.
 LEM, 1 *mu.*, LLEM, *f.* LLYM, *adj.*, sharp; *pl.*, LLYMION.
 LENWI, 1 *mu.*, LLENWI, to fill.
 LESTR, 1 *mu.*, LLESTR, *n.m.*, vessel; *pl.*, LLESTRI.
 LETHRAU, 1 *mu.*, LLETHRAU, *n.*, *pl.* LLETHR, *f.*, slope.
 LILI, *n.f.*, lily.
 LUCHIO, 1 *mu.*, LLUCHIO, to throw.
 LUDDIWDYD, 1 *mu.*, LLUDDIWDYD, *impers. p. indef.*, LLUDDIAF, I hinder.
 LUN, 1 *mu.*, LLUN, *n.m.*, form, shape, image; *pl.*, LLUNIAU.
 LWYD, 1 *mu.*, LLWYD, *adj.*, grey, pale.
 LWYDION, *pl.* LWYD, 1 *mu.*, LLWYD.
 LWYDDI, 1 *mu.*, LLWYDDI, 2 *s.*, LLWYDDAF, I succeed.
 LWYDDODD, 1 *mu.*, LLWYDDODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, LLWYDDAF.
 LWYNOG, 1 *mu.*, LLWYNOG, *n.m.*, fox; *pl.*, LLWYNOGOD.
 LYFFAINT, 1 *mu.*, LLYFFAINT, frogs; *s.*, LLYFFANT, *n.m.*
 LYFFANT, 1 *mu.*, LLYFFANT, a frog.
 LYGADRYTHU, 1 *mu.*, LLYGADRYTHU, to stare.
 LYGD, 1 *mu.*, LLYGD, *n. pl.*; *s.*, LLYGODEN, *n.f.*
 LYGRER, 1 *mu.*, LLYGRER, *impers. imper.*, LLYGRAF, I corrupt.
 LYNCU, 1 *mu.*, LLYNCU, to swallow.

LL.

LLADD, *v.*, to kill, to cut; LLADDAR, to denounce, to run down.

LLADDA, 3 *s. pres.*, LLADDAF, I kill.
 LLADDODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, LLADDAF.
 LLADDWYD, *impers. p. indef.*, LLADDAF.
 LLAES, *adj.*, loose, trailing; *pl.*, LLAESION.
 LLAETH, *n.m.*, milk.
 LLAFUR, *n.m.*, toil, labour.
 LLAFURIO, *v.*, to work, to labour.
 LLAI, smaller, *adj. comp.*, BYCHAN.
 LLAIS, *n.m.*, voice; *pl.*, LLEISIAU.
 LLALL, *pn.*, the other.
 LLAMODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, LLAMAF, I jump.
 LLANC, *n.m.*, a youth, a lad; *pl.*, LLANCIAU.
 LLANCES, *n.f.*, a young girl; *pl.*, LLANCESAU.
 LLANW, *v.*, to fill, to flow.
 LLATH, LLATHEN, *n.f.*, a yard (three feet); *pl.*, LLATHENNI.
 LLAW, *n.f.*, a hand; *pl.*, DWYLAU.
 LLAWEN, *adj.*, merry, glad.
 LLAWER, *adj.*, many, much.
 LLAWES, *n.f.*, sleeve; *pl.*, LLEWYS.
 LLAWN, *adj.*, full.
 LLAWR, *n.m.*, floor, ground; *pl.*, LLORIAU.
 LLE, *n.m.*, a place, a spot; *pl.*, LLEOEDD, LLEFYDD.
 LLE, *adv.*, where, at what place.
 LLECHU, *v.*, to hide.
 LLED, *n.m.*, breadth, width.
 LLED, *adv.*, in part, rather.
 LLEF, *n.f.*, a cry, a voice; *pl.*, LLEFAU.
 LLEIAF, smallest, least, *adj. superl.*, BYCHAN.
 LLEIED, as small, *adj. eq.*, BYCHAN.
 LLEIHAU, *v.*, to lessen, to decrease.
 LLEM, *adj. f.* LLYM, sharp.

LLESTR, *n.m.*, a vessel ; *pl.*,
 LLESTRI.
 LLETACH, broader, *adj. comp.*,
 LLYDAN.
 LLETAF, broadest, *adj. superl.*,
 LLYDAN.
 LLETED, as broad, *adj. eq.*,
 LLYDAN.
 LLEW, *n.m.*, a lion ; *pl.*, LLEWOD.
 LLEWES, *n.f.*, a lioness ; *pl.*,
 LLEWESAU.
 LLID, *n.m.*, anger, wrath.
 LLITHRODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
 LLITHRAF, I slip.
 LLIW, *n.m.*, colour ; *pl.*, LLIWIAU.
 LLO, *n.m.*, calf ; *pl.*, LLOI,
 LLOIAU.
 LLOEGR, *n.f.*, England.
 LLOGODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, LLOGAF,
 I hire.
 LLON, *adj.*, glad, merry.
 LLONG, *n.f.*, a ship ; *pl.*,
 LLONGAU.
 LLONGWR, *n.m.*, sailor ; *pl.*,
 LLONGWYR.
 LLOSGI, *v.*, to burn.
 LLOSGIAD, *n.m.*, a burning ; *pl.*,
 LLOSGIADAU.
 LLUCHIO, *v.*, to throw.
 LLUNDAIN, *n. prop., f.*, London.
 LLW, *n.m.*, oath ; *pl.*, LLWON,
 LLYFON.
 LLWFR, *adj.*, timid, cowardly.
 LLWM, *adj.*, bare, poor ; *f.*,
 LLOM.
 LLWYD, *adj.*, grey, pale, brown.
 LLWYDDIANNUS, *adj.*, successful.
 LLWYDDO, *v.*, to succeed.
 LLWYDDWYD, *impers. p. indef.*,
 LLWYDDAF, I succeed.
 LLWFRGI, *n.m.*, a coward.
 LLWYN, *n.m.*, a bush ; *pl.*,
 LLWYNI.
 LLWYNOG, *n.m.*, a fox ; *pl.*,
 LLWYNOGOD.
 LLWYR, *adj.*, utter, complete ;
adv., quite, totally.
 LLWYTH, *n.m.* (1) a load ; *pl.*,
 LLWYTHI ; (2) a tribe ; *pl.*,
 LLWYTHAU.

LLYDAN, *adj.*, broad, wide.
 LLYFN, *adj.*, smooth, sleek ; *f.*,
 LLEFN.
 LLYFR, *n.m.*, a book ; *pl.*,
 LLYFRAU.
 LLYFFAINT, *n. pl.*, frogs, toads ;
s., LLYFFANT, *n.m.*
 LLYGAD, *n.m.*, an eye ; *pl.*,
 LLYGAID.
 LLYGOD, *n.*, *pl.*, mice ; *s.*,
 LLYGODEN, *n.f.*
 LLYM, *adj.*, sharp.
 LLYN, *n.m.*, a lake ; *pl.*, LLYN-
 NOEDD.
 LLYNEDD (y), *n.f.*, last year.
 LLYTHYR, *n.m.*, a letter ; *pl.*,
 LLYTHYRAU.

M.

'M *inf. pn.*, my, me.
 MAB, *n.m.*, a son ; *pl.* MEIB-
 ION.
 MACRELL, *n.m.*, a mackerel ; *pl.*,
 MECRYLL.
 MACHGEN, 2 *mu.*, BACHGEN, son ;
pl., BECHGYN.
 MAD, *adj.*, good, noble.
 MAEN, *n.m.*, a stone ; *pl.*, MAIN,
 MEINI.
 MAES, *n.m.*, a field ; *pl.*, MEYS-
 YDD.
 MAGU, *v.*, to breed, to rear.
 MAI, *conj.*, that.
 MAI, *n.m.*, May (month).
 MAIN, *adj.*, thin, slender.
 MAINT, *n.m.*, size, quantity ; PA
 FAINT ? how much, how
 many ?
 MAIP, *n.f.*, *pl.*, turnips ; *s.*,
 MEIPEN.
 MAITH, *adj.*, long, tedious.
 MAM, *n.f.*, a mother ; *pl.*,
 MAMAU.
 MAM-GU, S.W., *n.f.*, a grand-
 mother.
 MAN, *n.m.* or *f.*, a place ; *pl.*,
 MANNAU.
 MÂN, *adj.*, small.
 MANEG, *n.f.*, a glove ; *pl.*, MENYGG.

- MANTELL, *n.f.*, a cloak ; *pl.*,
 MENTYLL.
 MANWL, *adj.*, exact, careful.
 MARCH, *n.m.*, a horse ; *pl.*,
 MEIRCH.
 MARWOLAETH, *n.f.*, death ; *pl.*,
 MARWOLAETHAU.
 MATH, *n.m.*, kind, sort ; *pl.*,
 MATHAU.
 MAWL, *n.m.*, praise, worship.
 MAWR, *adj.*, great, large, big ;
pl., MAWRION.
 MEDRAI, 3 *s. p. impf.*, MEDRAF,
 I know, am able.
 MEDD, 3 *s.*, MEDDAF, I say.
 MEDDAI, 3 *s. p. impf.*, MEDDAF.
 MEDDENT, 3 *pl. p. impf.*,
 MEDDAF.
 MEDDIANT, *n.m.*, possession ;
pl., MEDDIANNAU.
 MEDDWI, *n.m.*, mind, thought ;
pl., MEDDYLIAU.
 MEDDYLIODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
 MEDDYLIAF, I think.
 MEDDYLIOL, *adj.*, mental, in-
 tellectual.
 MEIBION, *n.m.*, *pl.*, MAB, son.
 MEIDDIODD=BEIDDIODD, he
 ventured.
 MEINION, *adj.*, *pl.*, MAIN,
 thin.
 MEISTR, *n.m.*, a master ; *pl.*,
 MEISTRI, MEISTRIAID,
 MEISTRADOEDD.
 MEISTRES, *n.f.*, a mistress ; *pl.*,
 MEISTRESI, MEISTRESOD.
 MEITHION, *adj.*, *pl.*, MAITH, long.
 MÊL, *n.m.*, honey.
 MELIN, *n.f.*, a mill ; *pl.*, MELINAU.
 MELYN, *adj.*, yellow ; *f.*, MELEN.
 MEN, *n.f.*, a waggon ; *pl.*,
 MENNI.
 MENYG, *n.f.*, *pl.*, gloves ; *s.*,
 MANEG.
 MERCH, *n.f.*, a daughter, a girl ;
pl., MERCHED.
 MERLEN, *n.f.*, a pony ; *pl.*, MER-
 LOD.
 MERLYN, *n.m.*, a pony ; *pl.*,
 MERLYNNOD, MERLOD.
 MERTHYR, *n.m.*, a martyr ; *pl.*,
 MERTHYRON.
 MES, *n.f.*, *pl.*, acorns ; *s.*, MESEN.
 MESEN, *n.f.*, acorn.
 METHASAI, 3 *s. p. perf.*, METHAF,
 I fail.
 METHODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, METHAF.
 MEWN, *prep.*, *m.*, into.
 MHA, 2 *mu.*, PA, what ?
 MHELL, 2 *mu.*, PELL, far away.
 MHELLACH, 2 *mu.*, PELLACH,
 further.
 MHEN, 2 *mu.*, PEN, head, top,
 end ; *pl.*, PENNAU.
 MHLANT, 2 *mu.*, PLANT, *n.*, *pl.*,
 children ; *s.*, PLENTYN.
 MHELENTYN, 2 *mu.*, PLENTYN,
 child.
 MHOB, 2 *mu.*, POB, every, each.
 MHRYDAIN, 2 *mu.*, FRYDAIN, *n.*
prop., Britain.
 MI, *pn.*, I, me.
 MIN, *n.m.*, edge, brink ; *pl.*, MIN-
 ION.
 MIS, *n.m.*, month ; *pl.*, MISOEDD.
 MLAEN, 2 *mu.*, BLAEN, end,
 point ; *pl.*, BLAENAU.
 MOCHYN, *n.m.*, a pig ; *pl.*,
 MOCH.
 MODFEDD, *n.f.*, an inch ; *p.*,
 MODFEDDI.
 MODRYB, *n.f.*, an aunt ; *pl.*,
 MODRYBEDD.
 MODD, *n.m.*, way ; *pl.*, MODDAU,
 MODDION.
 MODLONI, 2 *mu.*, BODLONI, to
 please.
 MOHONO=DIM OHONO.
 MOR, *adv.*, so, as.
 MÔR, *n.m.*, sea ; *pl.*, MOROEDD.
 MORGRUGYN, *n.m.*, an ant ; *pl.*,
 MORGRUG.
 MORWR, *n.m.*, sailor ; *pl.*, MOR-
 WYR.
 MORWYN, *n.f.*, a maid, servant ;
pl., MORWYNION, MORYN-
 ION.
 MUD, *adj.*, dumb ; *pl.*, MUDION.
 MUL, *n.m.*, a mule, he ass ; *pl.*,
 MULOD.

MUNUD, *n.m.* *N.W.*, *f. S.W.*, a minute ; *pl.*, MUNUDAU.
 MURIAU, *n.m.*, *pl.*, MUR, wall.
 MURMUR, *n.m.*, murmur ; *pl.*, MURMURON.
 MURMUR, *v.*, to murmur.
 MWG, *n.m.*, smoke.
 MWNCI, *n.m.*, a monkey ; *pl.*, MWNCIOD.
 MWY, *adj. comp.*, more.
 MWYAF, *adj. superl.*, most.
 MWYN, *adj.*, kind, gentle.
 MWYN, *n.m.*, enjoyment, use, sake ; ER MWYN, for the sake of, in order to.
 MWYTA, 2 *mu.*, Bwyta, to eat.
 MYN, *n.m.*, a kid, a young goat ; *pl.*, MYNNOD.
 MYNED, MYND, to go.
 MYNOR, *n.m.*, marble.
 MYNWENT, *n.f.*, a graveyard ; *pl.*, MYNWENTYDD, MYN-WENTAU.
 MYNYDD, *n.m.*, a mountain ; *pl.*, MYNYDDOEDD.
 MYNWES, *n.f.*, breast, bosom ; *pl.*, MYNWESAU.
 MYWYD, 2 *mu.*, BYWYD, *n.m.*, life ; *pl.*, BYWYDAU.

N.

'N=predicative YN.
 'N, *inf. pn.*, our, us.
 NA, *adv.*, no, not.
 NA, *conj.*, nor, neither.
 NA, *conj.*, than.
 NAC, *adv.*, no, not.
 NAD, *conj.*, that, not.
 NAG, *conj.*, than.
 NAGE, *adv.*, no.
 NAI, *n.m.*, a nephew ; *pl.*, NEIAINT.
 NAID, *n.f.*, a jump ; *pl.*, NEIDIAU.
 NAIN, *n.f.*, grandmother ; *pl.*, NEINIAU.
 NANT, *n.f.*, a brook ; *pl.*, NENTYDD.
 NAS, *adv.*, that not.
 NEB, *n.*, somebody, anybody ; nobody.

NEF, *n.f.*, heaven ; *pl.*, NEFOEDD.
 NEFOL, *adj.*, heavenly, celestial.
 NEGES, *n.f.*, errand, message ; *pl.*, NEGESAU, NEGESEUAW.
 NEIDIO, *v.*, to jump.
 NEIDIODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, NEIDIAF, I jump.
 NEIDR, *n.f.*, snake, adder ; *pl.*, NADROEDD, NADREDD.
 NEITHIWR, *adv.*, last night.
 NEN, *n.f.*, heaven.
 NENTYDD, *n.*, *pl.*, streams ; NANT, *n.f.*
 NERTH, *n.m.*, strength ; *pl.*, NERTHOEDD.
 NES, *conj. or prep.*, until.
 NES, *adj. comp.*, nearer.
 NESHAU, *v.*, to approach, to come near.
 NEU, *conj.*, or.
 NEWYDD, *adj.*, new, fresh.
 NEWYDD, *n.m.*, news ; *pl.*, NEWYDDION.
 NEWYN, *n.m.*, hunger, famine.
 NHAD, 2 *mu.*, TAD, *n.m.*, father.
 NHADAU, 2 *mu.*, TADAU, *n. pl.*, fathers.
 NHALU, 2 *mu.*, TALU, to pay.
 NI, *pn.*, we, us.
 NI, *adv.*, not.
 NID, *adv.*, not.
 NIFENWI, 2 *mu.*, DIFENWI, to call bad names, revile.
 NIFENWIR, 2 *mu.*, DIFENWIR, *impers. pres.*, DIFENWAF, I revile.
 NIFETHA, 2 *mu.*, DIFETHA, to destroy.
 NIFER, *n.m.*, number ; *pl.*, NIFEROEDD.
 NITH, *n.f.*, a niece ; *pl.*, NITHOEDD.
 NIWED, *n.m.*, harm, damage ; *pl.*, NIWEIDIAU.
 NIWEDD, 2 *mu.*, DIWEDD, end.
 NIWEIDIO, *v.*, to injure.
 NIWL, *n.m.*, fog ; *pl.*, NIWLOEDD.
 NODDFA, *n.f.*, a place of refuge ; *pl.*, NODDFÂU, NODDFEYDD.

NOS, *n.f.*, night ; *pl.*, NOSWEITH-IAU .
 NYTH, *n.m.* N.W., *n.f.*, S.W., a nest ; *pl.*, NYTHOD.

O.

O, *prep.*, of, from, out of ; OFLAEN' before, in the presence of.
 OCHR, *n.f.*, side ; *pl.*, OCHRAU.
 ODLAU, *n.*, *pl.*, from ODL, *n.f.*, rhyme, ode, song.
 ODDIAR, *prep.*, from, off.
 ODDIMEWN, *prep.*, from within.
 ODDIWETH, *prep.*, from.
 OED, *n.m.*, age ; *pl.*, OEDAU.
 OEN, *n.m.*, a lamb ; *pl.*, WYN.
 OER, *adj.*, cold.
 OERFEL, *n.m.*, cold.
 OERNI, *n.m.*, coldness, chilliness.
 OES, *n.f.*, an age ; *pl.*, OESOEDD, ages.
 OFALUS, 1 *mu.*, GOFALUS, *adj.*, careful.
 OFER, *adj.*, in vain, useless, prodigal.
 OFEN, *n.m.*, fear ; *pl.*, OFNAU.
 OFNAI, 3 *s. p. impf.*, OFNAF, I fear.
 OFNI, *v.*, to fear.
 OFYN, 1 *mu.*, GOFYN, to ask.
 OFYNNODD, 1 *mu.*, GOFYNNODD.
 OFFEIRIAD, *n.m.*, a priest, clergyman ; *pl.*, OFFEIRIAID.
 OGONIAINT, 1 *mu.*, GOGONIAINT, *n.m.*, glory.
 OHERWYDD, *prep.*, because of.
 OHONO, *pnl. prep.*, of him.
 OHONOM, *pnl. prep.*, of us.
 OHONYNT, *pnl. prep.*, of them.
 OLL, all, every one.
 OLEU, 1 *mu.*, GOLEU, *n.m.*, light ; *adj.*, light ; *v.*, to light.
 OND, *conj.*, but, except.
 ONI, *conj.*, if not, unless.
 OREU, 1 *mu.*, GOREU, *adj. superl.*, best.
 ORIAU, *n.*, *pl.*, AWR, an hour.
 ORFFWYS, 1 *mu.*, GORFFWYS, to rest.

ORWEDD, 1 *mu.*, GORWEDD, to lie down.
 OS, *conj.*, if.
 OSOD, 1 *mu.*, Gosod, to put, to place.

P.

PA, *adj.*, what, which.
 PADELL, *n.f.*, a pan ; *pl.*, PEDYLL, PADELLI.
 PAGAN, *n.m.*, a pagan ; *pl.*, PAGANIAID.
 PAHAM, *adv.*, why.
 PALLU, *v.*, to fail.
 PAM=PAHAM, why.
 PAN, *conj.*, when.
 PANT, *n.m.*, hollow, valley ; *pl.*, PANTIAU.
 PAPUR, *n.m.*, paper ; *pl.*, PAPURAU.
 PARADWYS, *n.f.*, Paradise.
 PARATOI, *v.*, to make ready.
 PAROD, *adj.*, ready.
 PARODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, PARAF, I cause, bid.
 PAWR, *pn.*, everybody, all persons, all.
 PE, *conj.*, if.
 PEIDIO, *v.*, to leave off, to cease.
 PELLACH, *adj. comp.*, farther.
 PELEN, *n.f.*, a little ball ; *pl.*, PELENNI, PELENNAU.
 PEN, *n.m.*, head, top, end ; *pl.*, PENNAU.
 PENELIN, *n.m. & f.*, the elbow ; *pl.*, PENELINOEDD.
 PENNAETH, *n.m.*, a chief ; *pl.*, PENAETHIAID.
 PENNILL, *n.m.*, verse, stanza ; *pl.*, PENILLION, PENHILLION.
 PENNOD, *n.f.*, a chapter ; *pl.*, PENODAU.
 PÊR, *adj.*, sweet, delicious.
 PERCHEN, *n.m.*, owner ; *pl.*, PERCHENOGION.
 PERI, *v.*, to cause, to bid.
 PERTHYN, *v.*, to belong.
 PERYGL, *n.m.*, danger ; *pl.*, PER-YGLON.

PETH, *n.m.*, a thing, a part ; *pl.*,
PETHAU ; *adj.*, some.
PIG, *n.f.*, a beak ; *pl.*, PIGAU.
PLANT, *n.*, *pl.*, children ; *s.*,
PLENTYN.
PLE=PA LE, where.
PLEIDIOL, *adj.*, favourable,
loyal.
PLENTYN, *n.m.*, a child ; *pl.*,
PLANT.
PLETHIR, *impers. pres.*, PLETHAF,
I weave.
PLU, *n.f.*, *pl.*, feathers ; *s.*,
PLUEN.
PLWM, *n.m.*, lead ; *adj.*, lead,
leadén.
PLWYF, *n.m.*, parish ; *pl.*,
PLWYFI, PLWYFYDD.
POB, *adj.*, every.
POBL, *n.f.*, people ; *pl.*, POBL-
OEDD.
POEN, *n.m.* & *f.*, pain ; *pl.*,
POENAU.
POETH, *adj.*, hot.
PONTBREN, *n.f.*, a wooden bridge.
POPETH (=POB PETH), *n.*, every-
thing.
PORI, *v.*, to graze, to eat.
PRAIDD, *n.m.*, a flock ; *pl.*,
PREIDDIAU.
PREN, *n.m.*, stick, tree, wood ;
pl., PRENNAU, PRENIAU.
PRESEB, *n.m.*, manger, crib, stall ;
pl., PRESEBAU.
PRIN, *adj.*, scarce.
PRYD, *n.m.*, time, period,
season ; *pl.*, PRYDIAU.
PRYD, *n.m.*, form, aspect, com-
plexion.
PRYN, *adj.*, bought, purchased.
PRYNU, *v.*, to buy.
PRYNHAWN, *n.m.*, afternoon.
PUNT, *n.f.*, a pound (money) ;
pl., PUNNOEDD, PUNNAU.
PUR, *adj.*, pure.
PWLL GLO, *n.m.*, a coal pit ; *pl.*,
PYLLAU GLO.
PWY, *pn.*, who.
PWYSODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, PWYSAF,
I weigh.

PYSGOD, *n.m.*, *pl.*, fish ; *s.*,
PYSGODYN.
PYTATEN, *n.f.*, potato ; *pl.*,
PYTATWS.

PH.

PHAN, 3 *mu.*, PAN, when.
PHASIWYD, 3 *mu.*, PASIWYD.
PHE, 3 *mu.*, PE, if.
PHEN, 3 *mu.*, PEN, top, head,
end.
PHENDERFYNU, 3 *mu.*, PENDER-
FYNU, to determine, to re-
solve.
PERTHYN, 3 *mu.*, PERTHYN, to
belong.
PHERYGL, 3 *mu.*, PERYGL, danger.
PHLANT, 3 *mu.*, PLANT, children.
PHOEN, 3 *mu.*, POEN, *n.m. or f.*,
pain ; *pl.*, POENAU.

RH.

RHAD, *adj.*, free, cheap, gratuit-
ous.
RHAFF, *n.f.*, a rope ; *pl.*,
RHAFFAU.
RHAG, *prep.*, lest, from.
RHAGOROL, *adj.*, excellent.
RHAGRITHWYR, *n.*, *pl.*, hypo-
crites ; *s.*, RHAGRITHIWR, *n.m.*
RHAI, *n. or adj.*, some.
RHAIÐ, *n.m.*, need ; *pl.*, RHEID-
IAU.
RHAN, *n.f.*, a part ; *pl.*, RHAN-
NAU.
RHANNU, *v.*, to divide.
RHAW, *n.f.*, shovel, spade ; *pl.*,
RHAWIAU.
RHED, 3 *s. pres.*, RHEDAF, I run.
RHEDEG, *v.*, to run.
RHEDODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, RHEDAF,
I run.
RHENT, *n.m.*, rent ; *pl.*, RHENTI.
RHEOL, *n.f.*, rule ; *pl.*, RHEOLAU.
RHEW, *n.m.*, ice, frost.
RHEWLLYD, *adj.*, frosty.
RHIENI, *n.*, *pl.*, parents.
RHIW, *n.f.*, slope of a hill ; *pl.*,
RHIWIAU.

RHODIAD, *n.m.*, walking, conduct.

RHODIO, *v.*, to walk.

RHODDI, *v.*, to give.

RHODDODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,

RHODDAF, I give.

RHOES, 3 *s. p. indef.*, **RHOF**, I give.

RHOI, *v.*, to give.

RHOS, a mountain meadow, a moor, *n.f.*; *pl.*, **RHOSYDD**.

RHOSYN, *n.m.*, a rose; *pl.*, **RHOSYNNAU**.

RHOSWAIR, *n.m.*, mountain meadow grass.

RHWNG, *prep.*, between, among.

RHWD, *n.f.*, a net; *pl.*,

RHWYDI, **RHWYDAU**.

RHWYDD, *adj.*, easy.

RHWYMO, *v.*, to bind, to tie.

RHWYMODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,

RHWYMAF, I bind.

RHY, *adv.*, too, too much.

RHYBUDD, *n.m.*, a warning; *pl.*, **RHYBUDDION**.

RHYCH, *n.f.*, trench, furrow, groove; *pl.*, **RHYCHAU**.

RHYDDID, *n.m.*, freedom, liberty.

RHYNGDDYNT, *pnl. prep.*, between, or among them.

RHYNGOCH, *pnl. prep.*, between, or among you.

RHYW, *adj.*, some, a certain.

R.

'R=YE=the.

RAD, 1 *mu.*, **RHAD**, *adj.*, cheap.

RAFF, 1 *mu.*, **RHAFF**, a rope; *pl.*, **RHAFFAU**.

RAGOROL, 1 *mu.*, **RHAGOROL**, *adj.*, excellent.

RANNU, 1 *mu.*, **RHANNU**, to divide.

RAWNWIN, 1 *mu.*, **GRAWNWIN**, *n.*, *pl.*, grapes.

REDEG, 1 *mu.*, **RHEDEG**, to run.

REDODD, 1 *mu.*, **RHEDODD**.

RI, 1 *mu.*, **RHI**, king, lord.

RIENI, 1 *mu.*, **RHIENI**, *n.*, *pl.*, parents.

'RIOED=ERIOED, *adv.*, ever.

RODIANNA, 1 *mu.*, **RHODIANNA**, to stroll about.

RODDAI, 1 *mu.*, **RHODDAI**, 3 *s. p. impf.*, **RHODDAF**, I give.

RODDI, 1 *mu.*, **RHODDI**, to give.

RODDWYD, 1 *mu.*, **RHODDWYD**, *impers. p. indef.*, **RHODDAF**.

ROES, 1 *mu.*, **RHOES**.

ROI, 1 *mu.*, **RHOI**, to give.

RUAI, 1 *mu.*, **RHUAI**, 3 *s. p. impf.*, **RHUAF**, I roar.

RUDD, 1 *mu.*, **GRUDD**, *n.f.*, cheek; *pl.*, **GRUDDIAU**.

RWYFO, 1 *mu.*, **RHWYFO**, to row.

RYDDID, 1 *mu.*, **RHYDDID**, *n.m.*, freedom.

RYFELWYR, 1 *mu.*, *n.*, *pl.*, warriors, **RHYFELWYR**; *s.*, **RHYFELWR**.

RYMUS, 1 *mu.*, **GRYMUS**, powerful, strong, mighty.

RYW, 1 *mu.*, **RHYW**, *adj.*, some, a certain.

RYWLE, 1 *mu.*, **RHYWLE**, *n.*, somewhere.

S.

SAER, *n.m.*, a carpenter; *pl.*, **SEIRI**.

SAETH, *n.f.*, an arrow; *pl.*, **SAETHAU**.

SAETHU, *v.*, to shoot.

SAFN, *n.f.*, mouth; *pl.*, **SAFNAU**.

SANGODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, **SANGAF**, I tread.

SAIL, *n.f.*, base, foundation; *pl.*, **SEILIAU**.

SAIS, *n.m.*, Englishman; *pl.*, **SAESON**.

SALM, *n.f.*, psalm; *pl.*, **SALMAU**.

SANT, *n.m.*, a saint; *pl.*, **SAINT**, **SEINTIAU**.

SARFF, *n.f.*, a serpent; *pl.*, **SEIRFF**.

SAWDL, *n.f.*, a heel; *pl.*, **SODIAU**.

SEDD, *n.f.*, seat; *pl.*, **SEDDAU**.

SEF, that is, namely.
 SEFYLL, *v.*, to stand.
 SEGURA, *v.*, to idle.
 SER, *n., pl.*, stars; *s.*, SEREN, *n.f.*
 'SGRYTHIAN==YSGRYTHIAN, *v.*,
 to shiver.
 SI, *n.m.*, buzz, rumour.
 SIARAD, *v.*, to speak, to talk.
 SIBRWD, *v.*, to whisper, to mur-
 mur.
 SICR, *adj.*, sure.
 SIGLER, *impers. imper.*, SIGLAF,
 I shake.
 SIOM, *n.m.*, disappointment.
 SIONCOYN Y GWAIR, *n.m.*, grass-
 hopper.
 SIOP, *n.f.*, a shop; *pl.*, SIOPAU.
 SIR, *n.f.*, a shire, a county;
pl., SIROEDD.
 SIRIOL, *adj.*, cheerful.
 SIWRNAL, *n.f.*, a journey; *pl.*,
 SIWNEIAU.
 SUR, *adj.*, sour.
 SURION, *adj. pl.*, SUR, sour.
 SUT, how?
 SWLLT, *n.m.*, shilling; *pl.*,
 SYLLTAU.
 SŴN, *n.m.*, noise, sound.
 SWPER, *n.m. & f.*, supper; *pl.*,
 SWPERAU.
 SWYDD, *n.f.*, office; *pl.*,
 SWYDDI, SWYDDAU.
 SWYNOL, *adj.*, charming.
 SYCH, *adj.*, dry; *f.*, SECH.
 SYLLU, *v.*, to stare, observe,
 gaze.
 SYLWEDD, *n.m.*, substance; *pl.*,
 SYLWEDDAU.
 SYMUD, *v.*, to move, to remove.
 SYMUDIAD, *n.m.*, movement;
pl., SYMUDIADAU.
 SYMUDO, 3 *s. pres. subj.*,
 SYMUDAF, I move.
 SYNDOD, *n.m.*, surprise, marvel.
 SYNNOED, 3 *s. p. indef.*, SYNNAF,
 I wonder.
 SYPIAU, *n., pl.*, SWP, *n.m.*,
 bunches.
 SYPYN, *n.m.*, a small bundle,
pl., SYPYNNAU.

SYRTHIODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
 SYRTHIAF, I fall.
 SYTH, *adj.*, erect, straight up.

T.

TAD, *n.m.*, father; *pl.*, TADAU.
 TADCU, *S.W. n.m.*, a grand-
 father.
 TAER, *adj.*, importunate.
 TAFLODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, TAFLAF,
 I throw.
 TAFLU, *v.*, to throw.
 TAFLOWYD, *impers. p. indef.*,
 TAFLAF.
 TAFOD, *n.m.*, tongue; *pl.*,
 TAFODAU.
 TAID, *n.m.*, grandfather; *pl.*,
 TEIDIAU.
 TAITH, *n.f.*, a journey; *pl.*,
 TEITHIAU.
 TÂL, *n.m.*, a pay; *pl.*, TALIAU,
 TALIADAU.
 TALANT, 3 *pl. pres.*, TALAF, I
 pay.
 TALU, *v.*, to pay.
 TAMAI, *n.m.*, a morsel, a small
 piece; *pl.*, TAMEIDIAU.
 TAN, *prep.*, under.
 TÂN, *n.m.*, fire; *pl.*, TANAU.
 TARW, *n.m.*, bull; *pl.*, TEIRW.
 TE, *n.m.*, tea.
 TEBIG, *adj.*, like, similar.
 TEG, *adj.*, fair.
 TEITHIASANT, 3 *pl. p. indef.*,
 TEITHIAF, I travel.
 TELIR, *impers. pres. or fut.*,
 TALAF, I pay.
 TEMPL, *n.f.*, temple; *pl.*, TEMPLAU.
 TEMTIWYD, *impers. p. indef.*,
 TEMTIAF, I tempt.
 TEULU, *n.m.*, family; *pl.*,
 TEULUOEDD.
 TEW, *adj.*, fat; *pl.*, TEWION.
 TEYRNAS, *n.f.*, kingdom; *pl.*,
 TEYRNASOEDD.
 TI, *pn.*, you (thou).
 TIR, *n.m.*, land; *pl.*, TIROEDD.
 TLAWD, *adj.*, poor; *pl.*, TLODION.
 TLOS, *adj. f.*, TLWS.

TLWS, *adj.*, pretty ; *pl.*, TLYSION.
TO, *n.m.*, roof ; *pl.*, TOION,
TOIAU.

TÔN, *n.f.*, a tune ; *pl.*, TONAU.

TON, *n.f.*, a wave ; *pl.*, TONNAU.

TORRI, *v.*, to break, to cut, to
tear ; TORRI SYCHED, to
quench thirst.

TORRODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, TORRAE,
I break.

TOSTURIODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
TOSTURIAE, I take pity.

TRA, *conj.*, while ; *adv.*, very.

TRACHWANTUS, *adj.*, greedy.

TRAETH, *n.m.*, beach, seashore ;
pl., TRAETHAU.

TRANNOETH, *adv.*, the day
following.

TRECH, *adj.*, superior, stronger.

TREF, *n.f.*, a town ; *pl.*, TREFI,
TREFYDD.

TREISIODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, TREIS-
IAE, I oppress.

TRENGASAI, 3 *s. p. perf.*,

TRENGAF, I perish.

TREULIO, *v.*, to spend.

TRIGA, 3 *s. pres.*, TRIGAF, I dwell.

TRINIAETH, *n.f.*, management,
dealing, cultivation ; *pl.*,

TRINIAETHAU.

TRODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, TROF, I
turn.

TROED, *n.m.*, N. W., *n.f.*, S. W.,
a foot ; *pl.*, TRAED.

TROEDFEDD, *n.f.*, a foot (=12
inches) ; *pl.*, TROEDFEDDI.

TROES, 3 *s. p. indef.*, TROF, I
turn.

TROI, *v.*, to turn.

TROM, *f.*, TRWM, *adj.*, heavy ;
pl., TRYMION.

TROS, DROS, *prep.*, over, across,
far.

TRUAN, *adj.*, wretched ; *pl.*,
TRUAIN, TRUEINIAID.

TRUGAREDD, *n.m.*, mercy, pity.

TRWM, *adj.*, heavy.

TRWY, *prep.*, through, by.

TRWYN, *n.m.*, nose ; *pl.*,

TRWYNAU.

TRWYTH, *n.m.*, boiled liquid, a
decoction ; *pl.*, TRWYTHL.

TRYLOYW, *adj.*, transparent.

TRYMAF, *adj. superl.*, TRWM,
heaviest.

TRYSOR, *n.m.*, treasure ; *pl.*,
TRYSORAU.

TUA, *prep.*, towards ; TUAG AT,
towards

TWRW, *n.m.*, noise, tumult.

TYWYLO, *v.*, to deceive.

TYWYLLWYD, *impers. p. indef.*,
TYWYLLAE, I deceive.

TYWYLLWR, *n.m.*, deceiver ; *pl.*,
TYWYLLWYR.

TŶ, *n.m.*, house ; *pl.*, TAI.

TYBIODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, TYBIAE,
I think.

TYDI, *pn.*, you, yourself (thou,
thyself).

TYDDYN, *n.m.*, a small farm,
holding ; *pl.*, TYDDYNOD.

TYFU, *v.*, to grow.

TYLLAU, *n.*, *pl.*, holes ; *s.*, TWLL.

TYMESTL, *n.f.*, storm, tempest ;
pl., TYMHESTLOEDD.

TYMOR, *n.m.*, season, time ; *pl.*,
TYMHORAU.

TYNER, *adj.*, tender, kind.

TYNNODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, TYNNAE,
I draw, pull.

TYNNU, *v.*, to draw, to drag, pull.

TYRED, TYRD, 2 *s. imper.*,
DEUAE, I come.

TYWYSOG, *n.m.*, a prince ; *pl.*,
TYWYSOGION.

TH.

'TH, *inf. pn.* 2 *s.*, your, you (thy,
thee).

THAD, 3 *mu.*, TAD, father, *n.m.*

THAER, 3 *mu.*, TAER, *adj.*, eager.

THAFLU, 3 *mu.*, TAFLU, to throw.

THELYN, 3 *mu.*, TELYN, *n.f.*,
harp ; *pl.*, TELYNAU.

THLWS, 3 *mu.*, TLWS, *adj.*, fair,
beautiful ; *f.*, TLOS.

THORRI, 3 *mu.*, TORRI, to break.

THORRODD, 3 *mu.*, TORRODD,
3 *s. p. indef.*, TORRAE, I break.

THORRWYD, *impers. p. indef.*,
TORRAF.
THRISTAD, 3 *mu.*, TRISTAD, *n.m.*,
sadness, sorrow.
THWYLLLO, 3 *mu.*, TWYLLLO, to
deceive.
THYNNU, 3 *mu.*, TYNNU, to
draw.
THYR, 3 *mu.*, TYR, 3 *s.*, TORRAF.

U.

'U, *inf. pn.*, 3 *pl.*, their, them.
UCHAF, *adj. superl.*, UCHEL.
UCHEL, *adj.*, high, loud.
UFUDD, *adj.*, obedient.
UGAIN, *adj.*, twenty.
UN, *adj.*, one; YR UN, the same.
UNDEB, *n.m.*, union; *pl.*, UN-
DEBAU.
UNFRYDOL, *adj.*, agreed, of one
mind, unanimous.
UNION, *adj.*, straight, straight
on; YN UNION, *adv.*, exactly.
UNLLE, *n.m.*, one or same place.
UNLLIW, *adj.*, one or same colour.
UNRHYW, *adj.*, any.
UNWAITH, *adv.*, once.
UWCH, *adj. comp.*, higher;
prep., above, over.
UWCHLAW, *prep.*, above.
UCHAF, *adj. superl.*, UCHEL,
high.

W.

'W, *inf. pn.*, his, her, their.
WAD, 1 *mu.*, GWAD, 3 *s. pres.*,
GWADAF, I deny.
WAERED, 1 *mu.*, GWAERED, *n.m.*,
slope; I WAERED, downward.
WAETH, 1 *mu.*, GWAETH, worse;
NI WAETH GEN I, I don't care.
WAIR, 1 *mu.*, GWAIR, hay; *pl.*,
GWEIRIAU.
WAITH, 1 *mu.*, GWAITH, work,
time; *pl.*, GWEITHIAU.
WALLT, 1 *mu.*, GWALLT, hair,
n.m.; *pl.*, GWALLTIAU.
WARTH, 1 *mu.*, GWARTH, shame,
n.m.

WASTAD, 1 *mu.*, GWASTAD, *adj.*,
level, flat, steady, constant;
YN WASTAD, always, for ever,
constantly.
WAWR, 1 *mu.*, GWAWR, *n.f.*,
dawn, daybreak.
WDDE, 1 *mu.*, GWDDDE, *n.m.*,
neck; *pl.*, GYDDFAU.
WECH, 1 *mu.*, GWECH, *adj. f.*,
GWYCH, gay, fine.
WEDI, 1 *mu.*, GWEDI, *prep.*,
after.
WEDD, 1 *mu.*, GWEDD, *n.f.*,
aspect, form; *pl.*, GWEDDAU.
WEDDILL, 1 *mu.*, GWEDDILL,
n.m., remnant, spare; *pl.*,
GWEDDILLION.
WEDDW, 1 *mu.*, GWEDDW, *adj.*,
single; *n.f.*, widow.
WEISION, 1 *mu.*, GWEISION, *n.*,
pl., GWAS, servant.
WEITHIAU, 1 *mu.*, GWEITHIAU,
times, *n.*, *pl.*, GWAITH.
WEITHIAN, *adv.*, now.
WELL, 1 *mu.*, GWELL, *adj.*
comp., better; Y MAE YN
WELL GENNYF GAEL, I prefer
to have.
WELLT, 1 *mu.*, GWELLT, *n.m.*,
straw, grass.
WEL, *interj.*, well.
WELAF, 1 *mu.*, GWELAF, I see.
WELAI, 1 *mu.*, GWELAI, 3 *s. p.*
impf., GWELAF.
WELAIS, 1 *mu.*, GWELAIS, 1 *s. p.*
indef., GWELAF.
WELED, 1 *mu.*, GWELED, to see.
WELID, 1 *mu.*, GWELID, *impers.*
impf., GWELAF.
WELODD, 1 *mu.*, GWELODD, 3 *s.*
p. indef., GWELAF.
WELSANT, 1 *mu.*, GWELSANT,
3 *pl. p. indef.*, GWELAF.
WELW, 1 *mu.*, GWELW, *adj.*, pale.
WELWCH, 1 *mu.*, GWELWCH, 2 *pl.*
pres., GWELAF.
WELY, 1 *mu.*, GWELY, a bed,
n.m.; *pl.*, GWELYAU, GWELÂU.
WEN, 1 *mu.*, GWEN, *f.*, GWYN,
white.

WÊN, 1 *mu.*, GWÊN, *n.f.*, smile ;
pl., GWENAU.
 WENITH, 1 *mu.*, GWENITH, *n.m.*,
 wheat ; *s.*, GWENITHEN, *n.f.*
 WENU, 1 *mu.*, GWENU, to smile.
 WERDD, 1 *mu.*, GWERDD, *f.*,
 GWYRDD, green.
 WERS, 1 *mu.*, GWERS, *n.f.*, a
 lesson ; *pl.*, GWERSI.
 WERTHASANT, 1 *mu.*, GWERTH-
 ASANT, 3 *pl. p. indef.*,
 GWERTHAF, I sell.
 WERTHU, 1 *mu.*, GWERTHU, to sell.
 WICHIAN, 1 *mu.*, GWICHIAN, to
 squeak.
 WILLAN, 1 *mu.*, GWINLLAN, *n.f.*,
 a vineyard ; *pl.*, GWINLLAN-
 NOEDD, GWINLLANNAU.
 WIR, 1 *mu.*, GWIR, *adj.*, true ;
 YN WIR, truly, indeed.
 WISGO, 1 *mu.*, GWISGO, to wear.
 WLAD, 1 *mu.*, GWLAD, *n.f.*,
 country ; *pl.*, GWLEDYDD.
 WLEDD, 1 *mu.*, GWLEDD, *n.f.* ; *pl.*
 GWLEDDOEDD, GWLEDDAU.
 WNAETHID, 1 *mu.*, GWNAETHID,
impers. p. perf., GWNAF, I
 make, do.
 WNAF, 1 *mu.*, GWNAF.
 WNAI, 1 *mu.*, GWNAI, 3 *s. p. impf.*,
 GWNAF.
 WNANT, 1 *mu.*, GWNANT, 3 *pl.*
pres., GWNAF.
 WNAETH, 1 *mu.*, GWNAETH, 3 *s.*
p. indef., GWNAF.
 WNEI, 1 *mu.*, GWNEI, 2 *s. pres.*,
 GWNAF.
 WNELO, 1 *mu.*, GWNELO, 3 *s.*
pres. subj., GWNAF.
 WNEUTHUR, 1 *mu.*, GWNEUTHUR,
 to do, to perform, to make.
 WOBR, 1 *mu.*, GWOBR, a reward,
n.f. ; *pl.*, GWOBRAU, GWOBRYON.
 WRAIG, 1 *mu.*, GWRAIG, *n.f.*, a
 woman, a wife ; *pl.*, GWRAGEDD.
 WN, 1 *mu.*, GWN, I know.
 WR, 1 *mu.*, GWR, *n.m.*, a man, a
 husband ; *pl.*, GWÛR.

WRTH, *prep.*, by, to, when.
 WRTHO, *pnl. prep.*, to him.
 WRTHYF, *pnl. prep.*, to me.
 WRTHYT, *pnl. prep.*, to you.
 WRTHYNT, *pnl. prep.*, to them.
 WY, *n.m.*, an egg ; *pl.*, WYAU.
 WYBOD, 1 *mu.*, GWYBOD, to
 know.
 WYDD, 1 *mu.*, GWYDD, *n.f.*, a
 goose ; *pl.*, GWYDDAU.
 WYDDFA (YR), *n. prop.*,
 Snowdon.
 WYLO, *v.*, to weep, to cry.
 WYLOFUS, *adj.*, doleful, wailing.
 WYN, *adj.*, 1 *mu.*, GWYN, white.
 WYNEB, *n.m.*, face ; *pl.*, WYN-
 EBAU.
 WYNEBLON, *adj.*, of a cheerful
 countenance.
 WYTHNOS, *n.f.*, a week ; *pl.*,
 WYTHNOSAU.

Y.

Y, YR, art, the.
 Y, YR, *conj.*, that.
 Y, YR, *prev. part.*, not translated.
 YCH, *n.m.*, an ox ; *pl.*, YCHEN.
 YCHWANEG, *n.*, more.
 YCHYDIG, *adj.*, few ; *n.*, a little.
 YFED, *v.*, to drink.
 YFORY, *adv.*, to-morrow.
 YM=YN, in.
 YMA, *adv.*, here.
 YMAFLODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*, YM-
 AFLAF, I take hold.
 YMAITH, *adv.*, away.
 YMCHWYDDODD, 3 *s. p. indef.*,
 YMCHWYDDAF, I blow myself
 out.
 YMDRECH, *n.f.*, a struggle ; *pl.*,
 YMDRECHION.
 YMDDANGOS, *v.*, to show one's
 self ; to appear.
 YMDDANGOSAI, 3 *s. p. impf.*,
 YMDDANGOSAF, I appear.
 YMDDIRIED, *v.*, to confide, to
 trust.
 YMDDWYN, *v.*, to behave, to act

YMERODROL, *adj.*, imperial.
 YMGAI, *n.m. or f.*, an attempt.
 YMGRYMU, *v.*, to bow one's self.
 YMGYFREITHIO, *v.*, to go to law with one another.
 YMHOLLI, *v.*, to split, to burst one's self.
 YMLADD, *v.*, to fight.
 YMOSOD, *v.*, to attack.
 YMRAFAELIO, *v.*, to contend, to quarrel.
 YMWISGO, *v.*, to clothe one's self.
 YMYL, *n.m. & f.*, side, edge, border.
 YN, predicative particle.
 YN, *prep.*, in.
 YN AWR, now.
 YNGHYD, together.
 YN LLE, instead of.
 YMHEN, *adv.*, at the end of, within.
 YMLAEN, in front, on.
 YMRON, nearly.
 YMHELLACH, further.
 YN OL, behind, back, according to.
 YN UNION, exactly, precisely.
 YN WIR, truly, indeed.
 YN Y FAN, on the spot, at once.
 YN Y MAN, soon, by and by.
 YNA, *adv.*, there, then.
 YNDDI, *pnl. prep.*, in her.
 YNDDO, *pnl. prep.*, in him.
 YNG=YN, in.
 YNFYD, *adj.*, mad, foolish; *n.*, a fool.
 Yno, there, *adv.*

YNOCH, *pnl. prep.*, in you.
 YNOT, *pnl. prep.*, in me.
 YNOM, *pnl. prep.*, in us.
 YNTAU, *pn.*, he, him.
 YNTE, else, then.
 YNYS, *n.f.*, island; *pl.*, YNYS-OEDD.
 YRBWR, 1 *mu.*, GYRWR, *n.m.*, a driver; *pl.*, GYRWYR.
 YSBAID, *n.*, space of time; *pl.*, YSBEIDIAU.
 YSBAIL, *n.f.*, spoil, plunder; *pl.*, YSBEILIAU.
 YSBRYD, *n.m.*, a spirit; *pl.*, YSBRYDION.
 YSGADAN, *n.m.*, *pl.*, herrings; *s.*, YSGADENYN.
 YSGALL, *n.f.*, thistle; *s.*, Ysgallen, YSGELLYN.
 YSGOL, *n.f.*, school, ladder; *pl.*, YSGOLION.
 YSGRECH, *n.f.*, scream, shriek; *pl.*, YSGRECHION.
 YSGRIFENNU, *v.*, to write.
 YSGUBOR, *n.f.*, a barn; *pl.*, YSGUBORIAU.
 YSGWYD, *v.*, to shake.
 YSGYFARNOG, *n.f.*, a hare; *pl.*, YSGYFARNOGOD.
 YSTLYS, *n.f.*, a side; *pl.*, YSTLYSAU.
 YSTOROM, YSTORM, *n.f.*, a storm; *pl.*, YSTORMYDD.
 YSTYR, *n.m. or f.*, meaning, sense; *pl.*, YSTYRON.
 YSTYRIED, *v.*, to consider.
 YSYWAETH, *adv.*, the more the pity, alas.

VOCABULARY.

ENGLISH.

A.

ABERDARE, *n.*, Aberdâr.
 ACORN, *n.*, mesen; *pl.*, mes.
 AFRAID, *adj.*, ofnus; I AM AFRAID, Y mae ofn arnaf.
 AFTER, *prep.*, wedi, ar ol.
 AGE, *n.*, oed; oes.
 ALL, *adj.*, holl; oll; i gyd.
 ALSO, *adv.*, hefyd.
 AND, *conj.*, a, ac.
 ANOTHER, *pn.* & *adj.*, arall; *pl.*, eraill, ereill.
 ANSWER, *v.*, ateb.
 APPLE, *n.*, afal; *pl.*, afalau.
 ARROW, *n.*, saeth; *pl.*, saethau.
 AS, *conj.*, â, ag.
 ASS, *n.*, asyn, mul; *pl.*, asynnod, mulod.
 AUNT, *n.*, modryb; *pl.*, modrybedd.
 AUTHOR, *n.*, awdur; *pl.*, awduron.

B.

BACK, *adv.*, yn ol.
 BAD, *adj.*, drwg.
 BARD, *n.*, bardd; *pl.*, beirdd.
 BARE, *adj.*, llwm; *pl.*, llymion.
 BARN, *n.*, ysgubor; *pl.*, ysguboriau.
 BE, *v.*, bod.
 BEAR, *n.*, arth; *pl.*, eirth.
 BEAUTIFUL, *adj.*, hardd, tlws; *pl.*, heirdd, tlysiôn.
 BEE, *n.*, gwenynen; *pl.*, gwenyn.
 BEFORE, *adv.* & *prep.*, o'r blaen, cyn, o flaen; BEFORE LONG, cyn bo hir.
 BIG, *adj.*, mawr; *pl.*, mawrion.
 BIRD, *n.*, aderyn; *pl.*, adar.

BITTER, *adj.*, chwerw; *pl.*, chwerwon.
 BLACK, *adj.*, du; *pl.*, duon.
 BLIND, *adj.*, dall; *pl.*, deillion.
 BLUE, *adj.*, glas; *pl.*, gleision.
 BODY, *n.*, corff; *pl.*, cyrff.
 BONE, *n.*, asgwrn; *pl.*, esgyrn.
 BOOK, *n.*, llyfr; *pl.*, llyfrau.
 BOY, *n.*, bachgen; *pl.*, bechgyn.
 BRAVE, *adj.*, dewr; *pl.*, dewrion.
 BREAD, *n.*, bara.
 BREAK, *v.*, torri.
 BROAD, *adj.*, llydan; AS BROAD, cyn lleted.
 BROOK, *n.*, nant; *pl.*, nentydd.
 BROTHER, *n.*, brawd; *pl.*, brodyr.
 BULL, *n.*, tarw; *pl.*, teirw.
 BURN, *v.*, llosgi.
 BUSH, *n.*, llwyn; *pl.*, llwyni.
 BUY, *v.*, prynu.
 BY, *prep.*, gan, wrth; BY AND BY, yn y man.

C.

CALF, *n.*, llo; *pl.*, lloi, lloiau.
 CARPENTER, *n.*, saer; *pl.*, seiri.
 CASTLE, *n.*, castell; *pl.*, cestyll.
 CAT, *n.*, cath; *pl.*, cathod.
 CATCH, *v.*, dal.
 CHAIR, *n.*, cadair; *pl.*, cadeiriau.
 CHAPTER, *n.*, pennod; *pl.*, penodau.
 CHEAP, *adj.*, rhad.
 CHEEK, *n.*, boch, grudd; *pl.*, bochau, gruddiau.
 CHEERFUL, *adj.*, siriol; CHEERFULLY, yn siriol.
 CHILD, *n.*, plentyn; *pl.*, plant.
 CHURCH, *n.*, eglwys; *pl.*, eglwysi, eglwysydd.

CITY, *n.*, dinas ; *pl.*, dinasoedd.
 CLEAN, *adj.*, glân.
 CLOSE, *v.*, cau.
 CLOUD, *n.*, cwmwl ; *pl.*, cymylau.
 COAL, *n.*, glo ; COAL PIT, pwell
 glo.
 COLD, *n.*, annwyd.
 COLD, *adj.*, oer.
 COME, *v.*, dyfod, dod.
 COUNTRY, *n.*, gwlad ; *pl.*, gwled-
 ydd.
 COUNTY, *n.*, sir ; *pl.*, siroedd.
 COW, *n.*, buwch ; *pl.*, buchod.
 CROW, *n.*, brân ; *pl.*, brain.
 CUT, *v.*, torri.

D.

DAUGHTER, *n.*, merch ; *pl.*,
 merched.
 DAY, *n.*, dydd, diwrnod ; *pl.*,
 dyddiau, diwrnodau ; EVERY
 DAY, bob dydd ; THE DAY
 BEFORE YESTERDAY, echdoe.
 DEAD, *adj.*, marw ; *pl.*, meirw,
 meirwon.
 DEEP, *adj.*, dwfn ; *pl.*, dyfnion.
 DILIGENT, *adj.*, diwyd ; DILI-
 GENTLY, yn ddiwyd.
 DIRTY, *adj.*, budr ; *pl.*, budron.
 DIVIDE, *v.*, rhannu.
 DIVISION, *n.*, rhan ; *pl.*, rhannau.
 DOG, *n.*, ci ; *pl.*, cŵn.
 DOOR, *n.*, drws ; *pl.*, drysau.
 DRINK, *v.*, yfed.
 DRY, *adj.*, sych ; *pl.*, sychion.

E.

EAR, *n.*, clust ; *pl.*, clustiau.
 EARLY, *adj.*, cynnar, bore ;
 EARLY, *adv.*, yn fore.
 EARNEST, *adj.*, difrif ; IN
 EARNEST, o ddifrif.
 EASY, *adj.*, hawdd.
 EAT, *v.*, bwyta.
 EMPTY, *adj.*, gwag ; *pl.*, gweig-
 ion.
 ENGLAND, *n.*, Lloegr.
 EVERY, *adj.*, pob.
 EYE, *n.*, llygad ; *pl.*, llygaid.

F.

FAIR, *adj.*, teg, glân.
 FARMER, *n.*, ffermwr ; *pl.*, fferm-
 wyr.
 FAT, *adj.*, tew ; *pl.*, tewion.
 FATHER, *n.*, tad ; *pl.*, tadau.
 FEATHER, *n.*, pluen ; *pl.*, plu.
 FIELD, *n.*, cae, maes ; *pl.*, caeau,
 meysydd.
 FINGER, *n.*, bys ; *pl.*, bysedd.
 FIRE, *n.*, tân ; *pl.*, tanau.
 FISH, *n.*, pysgodyn ; *pl.*, pysgod.
 FLOOR, *n.*, llawr ; *pl.*, lloriau ;
 ON THE FLOOR, ar lawr.
 FLY, *n.*, gwybedyn ; *pl.*, gwybed.
 FOG, *n.*, niwl ; *pl.*, niwloedd.
 FOOD, *n.*, bwyd ; *pl.*, bwydydd.
 FOOT, *n.*, troed ; *pl.*, traed.
 FOR, *prep.*, am, tros, yn lle.
 FOX, *n.*, llwynog ; *pl.*, llwynogod.
 FRIEND, *n.*, cyfaill ; *pl.*, cyfeill-
 ion.
 FROM, *prep.*, o, oddiwrth.
 FULL, *adj.*, llawn ; *pl.*, llawnion.

G.

GAIN, *v.*, ennill.
 GARDEN, *n.*, gardd ; *pl.*, gerddi.
 GAY, *adj.*, gwych ; *pl.*, gwychion.
 GENTLEMAN, *n.*, boneddwr, gŵr
 bonheddig ; *pl.*, boneddwr,
 gwŷr bonheddig.
 GIANT, *n.*, cawr ; *pl.*, cewri.
 GIRL, *n.*, geneth, merch ; *pl.*,
 genethod, merched.
 GLAD, *adj.*, llawen ; I AM GLAD,
 y mae'n dda gennyf, da
 gennyf.
 GLOVE, *n.*, maneg ; *pl.*, menyg.
 GO, *v.*, myned, mynd.
 GOAT, *n.*, gafr ; *pl.*, geifr.
 GOOD, *adj.*, da ; EXCEEDINGLY
 GOOD, da iawn, da dros ben.
 GRANDFATHER, *n.*, taid, tad-
 cu ; *pl.*, teidiau.
 GRANDMOTHER, *n.*, nain, mam-
 gu ; *pl.*, neiniau.
 GREAT, *adj.*, mawr ; *pl.*, mawr-
 ion.

GREEN, *adj.*, gwyrdd ; *pl.*, gwyrddion.
GREY, *adj.*, llwyd ; *pl.*, llwydion.

H.

HAIR, *n.*, gwallt, blew ; *s.*, blewyn.
HAND, *n.*, llaw ; *pl.*, dwylaw, dwylo.
HANDSOME, *adj.*, hardd ; *pl.*, heirdd.
HAVE, *v.*, cael ; I HAVE, y mae gennyf.
HEAD, *n.*, pen ; *pl.*, pennau.
HEAR, *v.*, clywed.
HEAVEN, *n.*, nef ; *pl.*, nefoedd, which is commonly used as a singular noun.
HEAVY, *adj.*, trwm ; *pl.*, trymion.
HEN, *n.*, iâr ; *pl.*, ieir.
HERE, *adv.*, yma.
HERRING, *n.*, ysgadenyn ; *pl.*, ysgadan ; N.W., pennog ; *pl.*, penwaig.
HIGH, *adj.*, uchel.
HILL, *n.*, bryn, rhiw ; *pl.*, bryn-iau, rhiwiau.
HISTORY, *n.*, hanes.
HOE, *n.*, caib ; *pl.*, ceibiau.
HOME, *n.*, cartref ; HOME, HOMEWARDS, adref ; AT HOME, gartref.
HONEY, *n.*, mêl.
HORSE, *n.*, ceffyl, march ; *pl.*, ceffylau, meirch.
HOURL, *n.*, awr ; *pl.*, oriau.
HOUSE, *n.*, tŷ ; *pl.*, tai, teiau.
HUNGRY, *adj.*, newynog ; I AM HUNGRY, y mae arnaf newyn.
HUSBAND, *n.*, gŵr ; *pl.*, gwŷr.

I.

IDLE, *adj.*, diog, segur.
IF, *conj.*, os, pe.
IN, *prep.*, yn, mewn ; *adv.*, i mewn.
INCH, *n.*, modfedd ; *pl.*, modfeddi.
INTO, *prep.*, i, i mewn i.

IRON, *n.*, haearn ; *pl.*, heyrn.
ISLAND, *n.*, ynys ; *pl.*, ynysoedd.

J.

JOINT, *n.*, cymal ; *pl.*, cymalau.
JUDGMENT, *n.*, barn ; *pl.*, barnau.
JUMP, *v.*, neidio.

K.

KILL, *v.*, lladd.
KIND, *adj.*, caredig, tyner.
KING, *n.*, brenin ; *pl.*, brenhin-oedd.
KINGDOM, *n.*, teyrnas ; *pl.*, teyrnasoedd.
KITCHEN, *n.*, cegin ; *pl.*, ceginau.
KNEE, *n.*, glin ; *pl.*, gliniau.
KNIFE, *n.*, cylllell ; *pl.*, cyllyll.
KNOW, *v.*, gwybod.

L.

LAKE, *n.*, llyn ; *pl.*, llynnoedd, llynau.
LAMB, *n.*, oen ; *pl.*, ŵyn.
LAND, *n.*, tir ; *pl.*, tiroedd.
LARGE, *adj.*, mawr ; *pl.*, mawrion.
LAST, *adj.*, diweddaf, olaf ; AT LAST, o'r diwedd.
LATE, *adj.*, hwyr ; *adv.*, yn hwyr.
LAUGH, *v.*, chwerthin ; LAUGH AT, chwerthin am ben.
LEAD, *n.*, plwm.
LEAF, *n.*, deilen ; *pl.*, dail.
LEARN, *v.*, dysgu.
LEG, *n.*, coes ; *pl.*, coesau.
LESSON, *n.*, gwers ; *pl.*, gwersi.
LET, *v.*, gadael, gosod ; HOUSE TO LET, tŷ ar osod.
LETTER, *n.*, llythyr ; *pl.*, llyth-yrâu, llythyron.
LIFE, *n.*, bywyd ; *pl.*, bywydau.
LIGHT, *n.*, goleuni.
LION, *n.*, llew ; *pl.*, llewod.
LITTLE, *adj.*, bychan ; *pl.*, bychain.
LIVE, *v.*, byw.
LIVING, *adj.*, byw.

LOAF, *n.*, torth ; *pl.*, torthau.
 LOCK, *v.*, cloi.
 LONDON, *n.*, Llundain.
 LONG, *adj.*, hir, maith ; *pl.*, hir-
 ion, meithion.
 LOOSE, *adj.*, llaes ; *pl.*, llaesion.
 LOSE, *v.*, colli.
 LOW, *adj.*, isel.

M.

MAN, *n.*, dyn ; *pl.*, dynion.
 MANY, *adj.*, llawer.
 MARE, *n.*, caseg ; *pl.*, cesyg.
 MARTYR, *n.*, merthyr ; *pl.*,
 merthyron.
 MASTER, *n.*, meist, athro ; *pl.*,
 meistriaid, meistri, meistrad-
 oedd, athrawon.
 MERRY, *adj.*, llawen.
 MELT, *v.*, toddi.
 MIGHT, *n.*, grym, gallu ; WITH
 ALL HIS MIGHT, â'i holl egni.
 MILE, *n.*, milltir ; *pl.*, milltir-
 oedd.
 MILK, *n.*, llaeth.
 MILL, *n.*, melin ; *pl.*, melinau.
 MONEY, *n.*, arian.
 MONTH, *n.*, mis ; *pl.*, misoedd.
 MOTHER, *n.*, mam ; *pl.*, mamau.
 MOUNTAIN, *n.*, mynydd ; *pl.*,
 mynyddoedd.
 MOUTH, *n.*, ceg ; *pl.*, cegau.
 MUCH, *adj.*, llawer.

N.

NAIL, *n.*, ewin ; *pl.*, ewinedd.
 NAIL, *n.*, hoel ; *pl.*, hoelion.
 NARROW, *adj.*, cul ; *pl.*, culion.
 NAUGHTY, *adj.*, drwg.
 NEAR, *adj.*, agos.
 NEPHEW, *n.*, nai ; *pl.*, neiaint.
 NEST, *n.*, nyth ; *pl.*, nythod.
 NIECE, *n.*, nith ; *pl.*, nithoedd.
 NIGHT, *n.*, nos ; *pl.*, nosweithiau ;
 LAST NIGHT, neithiwr ; THE
 NIGHT BEFORE LAST, echnos.
 NOSE, *n.*, trwyn ; *pl.*, trwynau.

NOT, *adv.*, ni, nid, na, nac.
 NOTHING, *n.*, dim ; NOTHING AT
 ALL, dim yn y byd.
 NOW, *adv.*, yn awr.
 NUT, *n.*, cneuen ; *pl.*, cnau.

O.

OAK-TREE, *n.*, derwen ; *pl.*,
 derw.
 OATH, *n.*, llw ; *pl.*, llwon.
 OBEDIENT, *adj.*, ufudd.
 OF, *prep.*, o.
 OLD, *adj.*, hen.
 ON, *prep.*, ar.
 OPEN, *v.*, agor.
 OR, *conj.*, neu.
 OTHER, *adj.* & *pn.*, arall, llall ;
pl., eraill, lleill.
 OVER, *prep.*, tros, uwchben.
 OX, *n.*, ych ; *pl.*, ychen.

P.

PAPER, *n.*, papur ; *pl.*, papurau.
 PARENTS, *n.*, rhieni.
 PARISH, *n.*, plwyf ; *pl.*, plwyfi ;
 plwyfydd.
 PART, *n.*, rhan ; *pl.*, rhannau.
 PEOPLE, *n.*, pobl ; *pl.*, pobloedd.
 PIG, *n.*, mochyn ; *pl.*, moch.
 PIGEON, *n.*, colomen ; *pl.*, col-
 omennod.
 PLAY, *v.*, chwarae.
 PLEASANT, *adj.*, hyfryd.
 POET, *n.*, bardd ; *pl.*, beirdd.
 PONY, *n.*, merlyn, merlen ; *pl.*,
 merlod.
 POOL, *n.*, llyn ; *pl.*, llynnoedd,
 llynnau.
 POOR, *adj.*, tlawd ; *pl.*, tlodion ;
 POOR FELLOW ! druan ohono !
 POUND, *n.*, punt ; *pl.*, punnoedd,
 punnau.
 POUND, *n.*, pwys ; *pl.*, pwysau.
 PRAISE, *v.*, canmol.
 PRETTY, *adj.*, tlws ; *pl.*, tlysiion.
 PRINCE, *n.*, tywysog ; *pl.*, tywys-
 ogion.
 PSALM, *n.*, salm ; *pl.*, salmau.

Q.

QUARREL, *n.*, cwareyl ; *pl.*, cwareylon.
 QUARRY, *n.*, chwarel ; *pl.*, chwareli.
 QUEEN, *n.*, brenhines ; *pl.*, breninesau.
 QUICKLY, *adv.*, yn gyflym.

R.

READ, *v.*, darllen.
 RECITE, *v.*, adrodd.
 RED, *adj.*, coch ; *pl.*, cochion.
 REMAIN, *v.*, aros.
 RENT, *n.*, rhent ; *pl.*, rhenti.
 REPEAT, *v.*, adrodd.
 RICH, *adj.*, cyfoethog.
 RICHES, *n.*, cyfoeth.
 RIVER, *n.*, afon ; *pl.*, afonydd.
 ROAD, *n.*, ffordd ; *pl.*, ffyrdd.
 ROPE, *n.*, rhaff ; *pl.*, rhaffau.
 ROUGH, *adj.*, garw ; *pl.*, geirwon.
 ROUND, *adj.*, crwn ; *pl.*, crynion.
 RUN, *v.*, rhedeg.

S.

SAILOR, *n.*, morwr ; *pl.*, morwyr.
 SAINT, *n.*, sant ; *pl.*, saint, seintiau.
 SALT, *n.*, halen.
 SCHOOL, *n.*, ysgol ; *pl.*, ysgolion.
 SEA, *n.*, môr ; *pl.*, moroedd.
 SEE, *v.*, gweled, gweld.
 SELL, *v.*, gwerthu.
 SERPENT, *n.*, sarff ; *pl.*, seirff.
 SERVANT (MAN), *n.*, gwas ; *pl.*, gweision.
 SERVANT (WOMAN), *n.*, morwyn ; *pl.*, morwynion, morynion.
 SHARP, *adj.*, llym ; *pl.*, llymion.
 SHEEP, *n.*, dafad ; *pl.*, defaid.
 SHEPHERD, *n.*, bugail ; *pl.*, bugeiliaid.
 SHILLING, *n.*, swllt ; *pl.*, sylltau.
 SHOE, *n.*, esgid ; *pl.*, esgidiau.
 SHOOT, *v.*, saethu.
 SHORT, *adj.*, byr ; *pl.*, byrion.
 SHUT, *v.*, cau.
 SILVER, *n.*, arian.
 SING, *v.*, canu.
 SISTER, *n.*, chwaer ; *pl.*, chwior- ydd.

SKIN, *n.*, croen ; *pl.*, crŵyn.
 SLEEP, *v.*, cysgu.
 SLEEVE, *n.*, llawes ; *pl.*, llewys.
 SLENDER, *adj.*, main ; *pl.*, meinion.
 SLOW, *adj.*, araf ; SLOWLY, *yn* araf deg ; VERY SLOWLY, *yn* araf deg iawn.
 SMALL, *adj.*, bychan ; *pl.*, bychain.
 SMITH, *n.*, gof ; *pl.*, gofaint.
 SMOKE, *n.*, mwg.
 SNOW, *n.*, eira.
 So, *adv.*, mor, cyn.
 SOLDIER, *n.*, milwr ; *pl.*, milwyr.
 SOME, *adj.*, rhyw, rhai.
 SON, *n.*, mab ; *pl.*, meibion.
 SONG, *n.*, cân, cerdd ; *pl.*, can- euon, cerddi.
 SOUR, *adj.*, sur ; *pl.*, surion.
 SPIRIT, *n.*, ysbryd ; *pl.*, ysbrydion.
 STAFF, *n.*, ffon ; *pl.*, ffyn.
 STAG, *n.*, carw ; *pl.*, ceirw.
 STAND, *v.*, sefyll.
 STAY, *v.*, aros.
 STONE, *n.*, carreg, maen ; *pl.*, cerrig, meini.
 STRANGER, *n.*, estron ; *pl.*, estroniaid.
 STREET, *n.*, heol, ystrÿd ; *pl.*, heolydd, ystrydoedd.
 STRONG, *adj.*, cryf, cadarn ; *pl.*, cryfion, cedyrn.
 SUMMER, *n.*, haf ; *pl.*, hafau.
 SUN, *n.*, haul ; *pl.*, heuliau.
 SURPRISE, *v.*, synnu ; I AM SUR- PRISED, *y* mae'n rhyfedd gennyf, *y* mae'n syn gennyf.
 SWEET, *adj.*, melys ; *adv.*, yn felys.
 SWIFT, *adj.*, buan ; *pl.*, buain.
 SWORD, *n.*, cleddyf ; *pl.*, cledd- yfau.

T.

TABLE, *n.*, bwrdd ; *pl.*, byrddau.
 TEA, *n.*, te.
 TEACH, *v.*, dysgu.
 TEACHER, *n.*, athro ; *pl.*, ath- rawon.
 TEAR, *n.*, deigr, deigryn ; *pl.*, dagrau.
 TEAR, *v.*, torri, rhwygo.

TEDIOUS, *adj.*, maith; *pl.*,
meithion.
TENDER, *adj.*, tender.
THAT, *adj.*, hwnnw, honno,
hynny.
THERE, *adv.*, acw, yno.
THIN, *adj.*, main; *pl.*, meinion.
THIRSTY, *adj.*, sychedig; I AM
THIRSTY, y mae sychedig arnaf.
THIS, *adj.*, hwn, hon, hyn.
TIME, *n.*, amser, pryd, gwaith;
AT TIMES, ar brydiau.
To, *prep.*, at, i, wrth.
TO-DAY, *adv.*, heddyw.
TO-MORROW, *adv.*, yfory.
TO-NIGHT, *adv.*, heno.
TOOTH, *n.*, daint, dant; *pl.*,
dannedd.
TOP, *n.*, pen; *pl.*, pennau.
TOWN, *n.*, tref; *pl.*, trefi, tref-
ydd.
TREE, *n.*, coeden, pren; *pl.*,
coed, prennau.
TUNE, *n.*, tôn; *pl.*, tonau.
TURNIP, *n.*, meipen, erfinen; *pl.*,
maip, erfin.

U.

UNCLE, *n.*, ewythr; *pl.*, ewythr-
edd, ewythrod.
UNDER, *prep.*, tan, dan.
UPON, *prep.*, ar.

V.

VALLEY, *n.*, cwm, pant; *pl.*,
cymoedd, pantiau.
VERSE (Bible), *n.*, adnod; *pl.*,
adnodau.
VERSE (poetry), *n.*, pennill; *pl.*,
penillion.
VESSEL, *n.*, llestr; *pl.*, llestri.
VERY, *adv.*, iawn.
VOICE, *n.*, llais; *pl.*, lleisiau.

W.

WALES, *n.*, Cymru; IN WALES,
yng Nghymru.
WALK, *v.*, cerdded.
WANT, *n.*, eisieu; I WANT, y
mae eisieu arnaf.

WASP, *n.*, cacynen; *pl.*, cacwn.
WATER, *n.*, dŵr, dwfr; *pl.*,
dyfroedd.
WAX, *n.*, cŵyr.
WALKING-STICK, *n.*, ffon; *pl.*,
ffyn.
WEAK, *adj.*, gwan; *pl.*, gwein-
iaid, gweinion.
WEEK, *n.*, wythnos; *pl.*, wyth-
nosau.
WET, *adj.*, gwlyb; *pl.*, gwlybion.
WHEAT, *n.*, gwenith; A GRAIN OF
WHEAT, gwenithen.
WHITE, *adj.*, gwyn; *pl.*, gwyn-
ion.
WHOLE, *adj.*, holl, cwbl, cyfan.
WIDE, *adj.*, llydan; *pl.*, llydain.
WIFE, *n.*, gwraig; *pl.*, gwtragedd.
WING, *n.*, aden, adain; *pl.*,
adenydd, adanedd.
WIND, *n.*, gwynt; *pl.*, gwynt-
oedd.
WINDOW, *n.*, ffenestr; *pl.*,
ffenestri.
WINTER, *n.*, gaeaf; *pl.*, gaeafau.
WITH, *prep.*, â, gyda, gan.
WOLF, *n.*, blaidd; *pl.*, bleiddiau,
bleiddiaid.
WOMAN, *n.*, gwraig, dynes; *pl.*,
gwtragedd.
WORD, *n.*, gair; *pl.*, geiriau.
WORK, *n.*, gwaith; *pl.*, gweith-
iau.
WORLD, *n.*, byd; *pl.*, bydoedd.
WRETCHED, *adj.*, truan; *pl.*,
truain.
WRITE, *v.*, ysgrifennu.

Y.

YARD, *n.*, llathen; *pl.*, llath-
enni.
YEAR, *n.*, blwyddyn; *pl.*, blyn-
yddoedd; LAST YEAR, y llyn-
edd; THIS YEAR, eleni.
YELLOW, *adj.*, melyn; *pl.*, mel-
ynion.
YESTERDAY, *n.* & *adv.*, doe.
YONDER, *adv.*, acw.
YOUNG, *adj.*, ieuanc; *pl.*, ieu-
ainc.

APPENDIX.

GRAMMATICAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND WELSH.

I. PARTS OF SPEECH, Rhannau Ymadrodd.

1. NOUN, Enw.

KIND, *Math*.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Proper, <i>Priodol</i> . | 3. Collective, <i>Torfol</i> . |
| 2. Common, <i>Cyffredin</i> . | 4. Abstract, <i>Dansoddol</i> . |

NUMBER, *Rhif*.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Singular, <i>Unigol</i> . | 2. Plural, <i>Lluosog</i> . |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

GENDER, *Cenedl*.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Masculine, <i>Gwrywaidd</i> . | 2. Feminine, <i>Benywaidd</i> . |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|

CASE, *Cyflwr*.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Nominative, <i>Enwol</i> . | 2. Genitive, <i>Meddiannol</i> . |
| 3. Accusative, <i>Gwrthrychol</i> . | |

2. ADJECTIVE, Ansoddair.

DEGREES, *Graddau*.DEGREES OF COMPARISON, *Graddau Cymhariaeth*.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Positive, <i>Cysefin</i> . | 3. Comparative, <i>Cymharol</i> . |
| 2. Equative, <i>Cyfartal</i> . | 4. Superlative, <i>Eithaf</i> . |

3. PRONOUN, Rhagenw.

KIND, *Math*.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Personal, <i>Personol</i> . | 5. Indefinite, <i>Amhenodol</i> . |
| 2. Demonstrative, <i>Dangosol</i> . | 6. Prefixed, <i>Blaen</i> . |
| 3. Relative, <i>Perthynol</i> . | 7. Infixd, <i>Mewnol</i> . |
| 4. Interrogative, <i>Gofynnol</i> . | |

4. VERB, Berf.

KIND, *Math.*1. Transitive, *Anghyflawn.* 2. Intransitive, *Cyflawn.*MOOD, *Modd.*1. Indicative, *Mynegol.* 2. Imperative, *Gorchmynnol.*
3. Subjunctive, *Dibynnol.*TENSE, *Amser.*

Present Indefinite	<i>Presennol Amhenodol.</i>
„ Continuous (or Imperfect) ..	„ <i>Amherffaith.</i>
„ Perfect	„ <i>Perffaith.</i>
Past Indefinite	<i>Gorffennol Amhenodol.</i>
„ Continuous	„ <i>Amherffaith.</i>
„ Perfect	„ <i>Perffaith.</i>
Future Indefinite	<i>Dyfodol Amhenodol.</i>
„ Continuous	„ <i>Amherffaith.</i>
„ Perfect	„ <i>Perffaith.</i>

5. ADVERB, *Adferf.*6. PREPOSITION, *Arddodiad.*PRONOMINAL PREPOSITION, *Arddodiad**Rhagenwol.*7. CONJUNCTION, *Cysylltiad.*8. INTERJECTION, *Ebychiad.*

II. OTHER TERMS.

Vowel	<i>Llafariad.</i>
Consonant	<i>Cydsain.</i>
Diphthong	<i>Deusain.</i>
Syllable	<i>Sillaf.</i>
Mutation	<i>Treigliad.</i>
Soft Mutation	<i>Treigliad Meddal.</i>
Nasal mutation	<i>Treigliad Trwynol.</i>
Spirant Mutation	<i>Treigliad Chwyrn.</i>
Subject	<i>Testun.</i>
Predicate	<i>Traethiad.</i>
Object	<i>Gwrthrych.</i>
Syntax	<i>Cystrawen.</i>

END.

Bae Hecurty
Lawler
Nagant

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A guide to Welsh, part I
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